MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

VOL. XXIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1855. NO. 3.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man"

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have received a report of the third session of the American Pomological Society.

This session was held in Boston on the 13th—15th of last September, and the proceedings were reported by Alexander C. Pelton. It contains over 250 octavo pages, and contains a valuable fund of information to those who are interested in the cultivation of good fruit.

We have read the address delivered by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, with much pleasure. The ideas advanced by him are worthy of careful consideration and their application to fruit growing is desirable He recommends "*the production of new varieties of fruit adapted to particular localities, or to general cultivation.*"

This is an important suggestion. We all know that the way to obtain new varieties of fruit is by sowing seed, but few, if any, in America, have ever done this solely with a view of obtaining new and valuable varieties. It is true that, in many places, farmers have planted the seed of apples, for instance, for the purpose of obtaining an orchard, and when the trees have become large enough for setting out, have set them out, and in former times, in this State, let them stand ungrafted, little caring what the quality of the fruit was. The apples would make cider, and that was all they wished of them. Many of these neglected orchards have produced valuable new varieties, but a knowledge of the existence of these good varieties has been attained rather by accident than by any premeditated design in producing them, or by any systematic research for them.

By sowing seeds and hastening the maturity of the trees produced by them, good fruits thus produced may be secured, and the poor fruit discarded, and thus much valuable time saved.

But what sort of seed is preferable?

Mr. Wilder says he is confirmed in his opinion, that the best means of producing new and excellent varieties, suited either to general culture or to particular localities, is to "*plant the most mature and perfect seed, of the most hardy, vigorous and valuable sorts.*"

This he considers best on the principle that like produces like, and because, as Dr. Lindley remarks, "in every kind of created thing, be it man, or beast, or bird, the mysterious principle called life, remains during the whole period of existence, what it was at first."

We shall glean more hints from this excellent address for our next number.

THE GREENING ON A SWEET STOCK.

Those who have had experience in grafting, are aware that the stock has some influence on the fruit of the scion which is put in, but some varieties are more influenced than others. We have noticed that the Rhode Island Greening is often changed more or less in this way.

In looking over the report of the doings of the American Pomological Society, just published, we met with the following statement made by John B. Eaton, one of the New York committee, respecting the greening.

I have observed, says he, the Rhode Island Greening to change its character much when worked on a sweet stock. It becomes more highly colored, being often a beautiful yellow, with a red cheek, and loses much of its acidity, becoming, however, more tasteless when kept late, than is usual. The difference is so marked that it has been considered a distinct variety. It is, however, beyond a doubt, occasioned by the influence of the stock, as has been proved by experiment.

To Cure Garget in Cows. Mr. C. R. Vaughan, of Norridegwock, informs us that he has cured a severe case of garget in one of his cows by the use of sulphur. He gave about three pounds of flour of sulphur to the cow in the course of three days, in bran. It effected a complete cure, and although she was badly affected with this disease previously, she had no signs of it since. He says his stable *did'nt smell very well* during its operation, but it soon passed away. This can be tried by any of our farmers who have cows troubled with this disease. It will be seen that Mr. V. did not administer it in homœopathic doses.

For the Maine Farmer.

BLACK KNOT.—QUERY.

Mr. Editor:—Can you give any information of the cause and remedy for the black knot on plum trees? J. W. K. N.

Note. No, friend N., we cannot give you any true indisputable information as to the cause or the remedy for the black knot on plum trees. We can give you lots of theories, conjectures, and probabilities, in regard to it. We have published heretofore all that has been offered by Horticulturists and those who have made some study of it. We shall continue so to do. We have just received an article from T. W. Harris of Cambridge, on it, in the report of the American Pomological Society, which we shall copy from as soon as we have room. A series of careful experiments are much needed on this subject, and if some of the Societies would furnish funds and set some well-qualified person about it, much good would probably result from it. Ed.

Stabling Cows. To prevent cows from lying in their manure when in the stable, says a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, have a gutter drop immediately behind the cows, 6 inches deep and 16 inches wide. If cows are fastened with yokes, they need about 4 feet 9 inches to stand upon. By having the stalls long enough you have a walk back of the drop, which is convenient for walking on, setting pails, &c.

For the Maine Farmer.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the Farmer of the 7th inst., an enquiry by C. R. L. of Bethel in regard to the scab in sheep. I will give him my experience if it will do him any good. Some few years ago I had a small flock of sheep that was infected with this disease which I cured by rubbing on tobacco juice, not so thoroughly as the Editor describes, but on every part where I could discover the disease. I then procured one pound of sulphur which I mixed with Indian meal (as sheep will not eat it clear,) and placed it in a trough where the sheep could have free access to it. If this is worth any thing to C. R. L. he is welcome to it. D. Weymouth.

New Gloucester, Dec. 28, 1854.

MR. PROCTOR'S ADDRESS.

[We continue, this week, our extracts from Mr. Proctor's Address at Biddeford.]

Plows and Plowing. When invited to visit the County of York, I enquired of a friend who had been there, what there was worthy of special notice in its agricultural operations. He remarked that that which most arrested his attention was the want of completeness in the form and use of the plow and other implements of husbandry, on the farms,—a deficiency that strikes at the root of all successful culture.—How may we expect the best of crops, if we do not properly prepare the ground for their growth? How can this be done, without the use of implements best suited to the purpose?

Plowing matches, first attempted in this country, I believe, at Brighton, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, about forty years ago, have become an indispensable accompaniment of all our shows. In these there is something to gratify the curious, speculative taste of the multitude; something to awaken a feeling of excitement, akin to intoxication. This may be well, to a certain extent, but the gratification of such excited curiosity is not, in itself, sufficient. Some permanent lessons, of practical utility, should accrue from these exercises,—such as the determination of the form of plow best fitted for use; of the power best suited to be applied; of the dimensions and the position of the furrow slice; and many other things distinguishable by the eye of the expert, too numerous to be specified. The same remark is applicable to implements for planting seeds, for pulverizing the soil, for gathering in crops, for cutting and making hay, &c., &c.

Within the last thirty years I have been present, each year, at several of these contests for victory, in some of which more than forty teams of every description have been engaged, from the single horse to the weighty team of four large oxen, and from the boy of fifteen years holding the plow to the veteran of seventy,—in all of which variations there was something to be learned. I particularly remember witnessing a plowing match in the county of Worcester, where an ex-Governor was chairman of the committee for awarding premiums, when a boy from Sutton, only 15 years old, obtained one of the first premiums awarded. This circumstance so aroused his ambition that two years afterward he was employed on one of the best farms in Roxbury, with wages double what were then paid to other lads of his age. Will it be said that no benefit accrued to this boy from his skill displayed in holding the plow, and the notice taken of it by the intelligent chairman of the committee? I remember to have remarked, at the time, that, when boys could work in that manner, it was time for men to leave the field.

On looking at the reports on plowing in this county I find the number of teams engaged has rarely exceeded six. Allow me to say that this is not more than one-fourth part of what there has been in my own county, not so large as this. There we have always found this exercise to awaken more interest than any other part of the show, and so it still continues to do.

By way of illustration of the benefits accruing, let me say that three years since, when the exhibition was in the city of Salem, and the plowing on land valued at $1000 per acre, His Excellency Gov. Boutwell was there, and witnessed, for the first time, the operation of the sod and subsoil plow, that cuts two furrow slices at the same time, throwing one directly upon the other, leaving the ground nearly as completely pulverized as though it had been cultivated for a year, and much better fitted, for many kinds of crops, than it could otherwise be made. The consequence has been that this form of plow has been brought into use in almost every town and on many of the best farms in the county. Many of those who have used it have said that they would sooner pay the price of such a plow than to have their lands plowed with any other, for nothing. Such is my estimate of its value, after much observation of its use. It is worked with as little power, and held with more ease and convenience, than any other.

Mowing Machines. Mowers of various descriptions are fast coming into use. The present season I have seen several of Ketchum's mowers, operated by two horse power, in use, cutting an acre of grass containing two tons, in single hour. If I do not mistake, an improved form of this implement is destined of afford much relief to the labors of the farm. A friend of mine, Mr. R. S. Fay, of Lynn, has offered a bounty of *one hundred dollars* to the person who shall introduce a mower that will do the most and best work in the season of 1855, in the county of Exeter. Without question, some Yankee will be looking after this bounty.

Properties of Glass. It is a curious fact in science, that glass resists the action of all acids except the fluoric; it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish—if melted several times over, and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish almost rivaling the diamond in brilliancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colors produced from gold or other metallic coloring, and will retain its original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, embedded in glass, can be made to retain forever their original purity and appearance.

KENNEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CROPS.

To the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—The committee appointed by you to award your premiums on crops to the successful competitors, have had an easy task.

Owing to the severe drouth of the past season, the farmers in this section finding their crops much diminished in quantity, and forgetting that this diminution acted upon all of them relatively, have not entered for your premiums in such numbers as usual.

We regret this very much, for if each farmer could not boast of so ample crops as common, the facts elicited by statements of competitors, would have been valuable for showing the comparative effects of the druth and its peculiar action upon the farming interest.

We look upon the accumulation of such facts as among the most valuable results of the system of premiums, and hope that in future farmers will not hold back from giving them, whatever may be the character of the season in which the crop is produced.

Indian Corn. Only one claimant appeared for your premiums on the corn crop. This was by John May, Esq., of Winthrop, who never fails to "*acknowledge the corn,*" crop or no crop.

You will see by his statement, which we herewith annex, that he raised one hundred and forty-five bushels of ears of sound corn on an acre, besides "*some* pumpkins." It is rather an indefinite way to ascertain the exact amount of shelled corn, by measuring the bushels of ears raised, but according to the old rule of allowing two bushels of ears to make one bushel of shelled corn, (which they will not always do,) Mr. May *rejoices* in seventy-two and a half bushels of corn to the acre. On this crop he calculates (although he asks more for his corn than we should be willing to give,) a profit of $56 to the acre, which will do very well these hard times. We award to Mr. May, your first premium on Indian corn.

Wheat. We were disappointed at not finding more competitors for your premium on the wheat crop, knowing that this crop was generally very good in this vicinity. Notwithstanding this, only one solitary farmer dared to come forward as a claimant for the premiums offered. This was Mr. Hiram Craig, of Augusta, who entered his crop of winter wheat.

The amount of wheat per acre was nothing very extra, but the wheat itself, judging from a sample exhibited, was excellent. It will be seen by his statement that he obtained but 10⅞ bushels to the acre. After taking all the circumstances of hard winter and dry summer into consideration, we concluded to give him your second premium for winter wheat.

No body dared make a claim for your premium on the other crops. The drouth seems to have pinched their courage as well as their crops, and rendered them bashful.

Compost. But one claimant appeared for your premium on compost manures. This was Horace Parlin, Esq., of East Winthrop. Mr. Parlin was a member of the committee, but when this subject came up for consideration, he invited himself to "step out" leaving his vouchers for the rest of the committee to act upon.

Your offer of premium is for 10 cords of compost. It will be seen by Mr. P.'s statement, that he made more than that by a very simple yet efficient process, and one which any farmer who has access to muck can easily follow. He had 45 loads of 35 bushels each, which makes 1575 bushels.

Some people reckon 96 bushels of manure for a cord, but we think 100 bushels would come nearer to it;* and allowing that amount of bushels per cord, he had a fraction over 15 cords. We award your premium on composts to Mr. Parlin. Respectfully submitted,

E. Holmes, per order.

Statements of Competitors.

Compost.—Mr. Parlin's Statement. In making my statement, it may be well to give the construction of my stable and manure shed. My manure shed is 46 by 16 feet, covering the heaps from the stable windows, and also a space before the stable door 12 feet wide. The bottom of the shed and the whole cattle yard is clay, water tight. My leanto floor is in the usual form, a double floor where the cattle stand, with a space behind them lower by the thickness of the second floor. My cattle are stabled every night, summer as well as winter.

The material used is muck dug a year before using and decomposed with lime slaked in brine strong as can be made, four bushels lime to a cord of muck. A quantity of this muck is thrown behind the cattle at night to take up the urine, and thrown out in the morning with their manure. About once a week we shovel these heaps to the back of the shed and cover it with muck, when it heats and in a short time is fully prepared for use. If it remains too long in the heap it will fire-fang.

I have also a space under my stable floor about three feet deep, which we fill with muck and exchange it once a year. The urine I consider of equal value with the solid excrement.

By this method I have made, from two oxen and three cows, forty-five loads of about thirty-five bushels each, from about the first of June to the first of November, of compost equal I think to stable manure. Horace Parlin.

December 18, 1854.

Corn.—Mr. May's Statement. I enter for premium on Indian corn. Having been the recipient of premiums on crops for several years, peradventure the new recruits who solicit an award from your hands may deem me somewhat obtrusive in again entering the arena; but agriculturists, like old stagers, silver grays or hacknied politicians, never surrender so long as fame and lucre dazzle in their eyes—a little credit tells the world that we yet live, while a *little more cash* enables us to square our obligations to the printer, and, as friend Hanson says, is good for sore eyes. This I offer for my excuse, asking you to "nothing extenuate."

The ground on which my crop grew is an elevated side-hill—has yielded more crops than the claimant has seen years—in quantity one acre—of a deep gravelly loam—the sod broken in autumn of 1853—depth of furrow eight inches—dressed with ten cords of various kinds of manure, usually made about the barn and yard, in spring of 1854, ploughed on and harrowed in with horses—planted about the middle of May, with seed raised by myself, mostly of the twelve rowed, called by some the Hains corn—cultivated between the rows—hills three feet asunder one way and two feet and a half the other—hoed twice, once in June and again the first of July—put on a handful of ashes to the hill—topped the stalks the first of September, cut up, hauled in, husked and cribbed in the month of October, numbering one hundred and forty-five bushels of good, sound, merchantable corn, together with two cart loads of pumpkins.

Account of Crop.

145 bush. ears at 60c per bu.,	$87 00	
2 loads of pumpkins at $2,	4 00	
Fodder,	12 00—	$103 00
10 cords manure, at $2,	20 00	
Ploughing and harrowing,	7 00	
Planting, hoeing & harvesting,	19 00	
Ashes,	1 00—	47 00
Profit,		$56 00

Yours, respectfully, John May.

Winthrop, Dec. 12th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I have worked on the farm for Mr. John May the past season, and that the above statement is correct.

Benj. F. Maxim.

Wheat.—Mr. Craig's Statement. Having had some experience in raising winter wheat, I send the following: I have sowed on a burn. I cut the wood off in the winter, and burnt the brush in September. Sowed one and a half bushels on about one and a half acres. Cut the wheat in August, and threshed it in September. Had sixteen bushels. Hiram Craig.

*One bushel contains 2150 2-5 cubic inches; let the farmers' boys *cipher* out the exact number of bushels in a cord (128 cubic feet,) some of these long evenings.

NORTH AROOSTOOK AG. SOCIETY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Horses.

The committee on horses have attended to the duty assigned them, and report: The whole number of entries was 58. Three only were made on stallions, one by Daniel Chandler, one by David Currier, and one by Freeman Hayden. We award the Society's first premium to the horse presented by David Currier, the second to the one presented by Daniel Chandler. Your committee do not feel authorized to recommend the other horse as a stock-getter; therefore the third premium is unappropriated.

There were eight entries for the premiums on breeding mares. The first premium is awarded to Jacob Hardison of Letter H, the second to Richard Norris of Fort Fairfield. Your committee are aware that the mare taken alone would not warrant such a decision; but the colt that followed the mare, together with the two years old colt presented by Calvin Taylor, were unmistakable signs that she is a good breeder. The third premium we award to Wilder Stanton of Salmon Brook.

There were five entries made on three years old colts—four only were brought forward for examination, We award the first premium to Isaac F. Ellis of Maple Grove. We found some difficulty in agreeing upon the second premium, but a majority of the committee decided to give it to a large colt presented by Andrew Scott of Letter G; the third to Sam'l Lampson of Presque Isle, the fourth to Joel Bean of Letter G. The last two colts have been worked since they were two years old, and what they lack in size is made up in other good qualities.

Eleven two years old colts were entered for premiums; there were several nearly of a size, well made up, and will doubtless make valuable horse. The first premium is awarded to Silas Ireland, the second to Calvin Taylor, the third to David Foster, all of Presque Isle.

There were eleven one year old colts entered, but the committee found no difficulty in selecting one for the first premium, for while he is superior in size he does not lack for other good qualities. The first premium is awarded to Benj. D. Eastman of Fort Fairfield, the second to Sumner Whitney of Presque Isle.

There were seven entries for farm work horses. The committee were unfavorably situated for judging the merits of this class of horses, but have decided to award the premium to Jere. Whitney of Presque Isle.

Five spans matched horses were presented, and the premium is awarded to John Sterling of Fort Fairfield.

Eight entries were made for business horses. The difficulty of deciding upon the "business horse" by only seeing them move for a short distance is well understood; and the committee not only took into consideration what the horses did, but what their general appearance would warrant us in supposing them capable of doing. The first premium is awarded to Dan'l Chandler, the second to George B. Wellington of Presque Isle, and the third to Isaac F. Ellis Maple Grove. There were other horses brought on to the ground and drove, that were not entered for a premium. Your committee found it difficult to do justice to the several animals brought before them, as the rain made a hasty examination necessary, and they had to be governed by the general appearance of the animals.

C. H. Ellis.

On Bulls.

The committee have attended to the duty assigned them, and report: Best bull, $4.00, to Joseph Blake of Letter G; second do., $2.00, Joseph Knight of Presque Isle. Best one year old bull, $1.50, J. W. Haines, Maple Grove; second do., $1.00, Benj. Rackliff Presque Isle. Best bull calf, vol. Maine Farmer, Jos. Blake, Letter G.

J. N. Trueworthy.

On Oxen and Steers.

The committee on oxen and steers have attended to their duty, and ask leave to report:—Although a great number of fine oxen were on the ground, but ten pairs were presented to the committee for trial and inspection. They were all good oxen, and their performances were creditable to their managers, and in some cases it was difficult to determine a superiority. The committee, however, have agreed to award premiums as follows:—first premium on working oxen to Benj. Rackliff, second to James Cloudman, third to Isaac F. Ellis, fourth to Sumner Whitney.

There were more superior three and two years old steers presented than premiums to be awarded. Well aware of this fact, the committee award the first premium on three years old steers to Sumner Whitney, second to J. W. Haines, third to Bradford Cummings. The first premium on two years old steers to J. W. Haines, second to Joseph Blake, third to B. Cummings. The first premium on one year old to D. G. Palmer, second to Joseph Blake. Cyrus Gordon.

On Cows and Heifers.

Your committee have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report as follows. The whole number of animals entered for their examination was sixty-one; of that number thirty-eight were cows, which, in point of stock and milk qualities, would not, in the opinion of your committee, suffer in comparison with an equal number from any other section of the State. Sixteen of the number were entered for stock. Your committee, with the exception of the chairman, were unanimous in the opinion that the premium for best stock cow should be given to B. D. Eastman. All were of the opinion that the second should be given to Joseph Blake, the third to D. G. Palmer, and the fourth to J. W. Haines. Sixteen of the number were entered as milch cows. Your committee were obliged to be governed more in making up judgment upon this class of stock by written statements than they were the former. If they have erred, the error is in their judgment on the compositive evidence before them, and not on the stock itself. Your committee would here suggest the propriety of weighing the milk as well as the butter, and of furnishing evidence as to the amount. We awarded the first premium to E, S. Fowler, the second to Jonathan Hopkinson, and the third to Joseph Blake. The ten best cows from one plantation were found to be from Letter D, the owners of which were J. W. Haines, three, E. S. Fowler, one, B. D. Eastman, one, Jonathan Hopkinson, one, Daniel G. Palmer, one, Addison Powers, one, B. Cummings, one, and Stillman Gordon, one. The second best ten cows from one plantation were from Letter G, and owned by Joseph Blake, five, John Smith, two, Fitzgerald, two, and V. Chandler, one. Of the seven two year old heifers entered, although several were splendid animals, the committee were not at a loss in determining at once that the first premium should be awarded to Joseph Blake, they also decided to give the second to Alphonso Rogers. Of the nine yearling heifers, the committee decided that one of three presented by B. D. Eastman, entitled him to the first premium, and the second should be given to Hiram Hardison. Of the four heifer calves, the first premium should be awarded to J. W. Haines, the second to Sumner Whitney. There were presented for the examination of your committee three very fine three years old heifers, and we could see no good reason why this class of stock should be left out in the cold unprovided for in the premium list. Therefore we take the liberty to invite the trustees to award to J. W. Haines a first premium, J. Hopkinson a second, and Hiram Hardison a third, corresponding in proportion to other premiums.

Believe us, gentlemen, when we say that we have performed the duty assigned us according to the best of our judgment, the most of which duty has been performed under very unfavorable circumstances, amidst rain and mud, but we submit this report with the hope of general satisfaction, from a conviction of our sincerity.

B. D. Eastman.

On Sheep.

The committee on sheep report there were six entries on ewes, and seven on bucks. Best buck, $4, John Stirling, Letter D; second, $2, Ivory Hardison, Letter G; third, $1, William Kimball, Presque Isle. Best six ewes, $3, E. S. Fowler, Letter D; second, $2, Silas Pomroy, Letter G; third, 1 vol. Maine Farmer, Benj. Rackliff, Presque Isle. E. S. Fowler.

On Swine.

The committee on swine, having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to report. There were but three competitors for premiums on swine, viz: J. W. Haines, of Maple Grove, C. H. Ellis and Jere. Whitney, of Presque Isle. We award the first premium on boar, $3.00, to Jere. Whitney, and the second, $1.50, to C. H. Ellis, of Maple Grove. Best breeding sow and specimen of stock, first premium, $3.00, to Jere. Whitney, second to C. H. Ellis. Best three pigs, Jere. Whitney, Presque Isle.

David T. Adams.

On Town Teams.

The committee on town teams have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows. Four teams were entered for premiums, one from Letter D, one from Letter H, one from Letter G, and one from Presque Isle,—all good cattle, and worthy of premiums. Your committee were of the opinion that the first premium should be awarded to the owners of the team from Letter G, the second to the owners of the team from Presque Isle.

Benjamin Rackliff.

[The remainder of the reports will appear next week.]

Rollers. Every farmer should provide himself with a roller. Where grass lands heave with the frost, and protrude the roots of the grass, thereby producing an uneven and unsightly surface, greatly to the hindrance of the mower, the action of this instrument is indispensable. It crowds down the elevated tufts, and thereby insures a more speedy and vigorous vegetation, and enables the scytheman to cut close, and with the greatest ease.

[Germantown Telegraph.

Cold Water at Meals. Dr. Hall says:—"I set it down as a clearly established fact, that a glass or more of cold water, drank habitually at meals, or soon after, is a pernicious habit, even to the most healthy."

THE FROST SPIRIT.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes!
You may trace his footsteps now,
On the naked woods and blasted fields,
And the brown hill's withered brow;
He has smitten the leaves of the gray old trees,
Where the pleasant dream came forth,
And the winds that follow wherever he goes
Have shaken them down to earth.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes!
From the frozen Labrador;
From the icy bridge of the northern seas,
Where the white bear wanders o'er;
Where the fisherman's sail is stiff with ice,
And the luckless forms below
In the sunless cold of the atmosphere
Into marble statues grow.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes!
And the quiet lakes shall feel
The torpid touch of his glazing breath,
And the ring of the skater's heel;
And the streams which danced on the broken rocks,
Or sang to the leaning grass,
Shall bow again to their winter chain,
And in mournful silence pass.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes!
Let us meet him as we may,
And turn with light of the parlor grate
His evil power away;
And gather closer the circle round,
When the fire-light dances high,
And laugh at the shriek of the baffled fiend,
As his sounding wings go by!

DEEP CULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Messrs. Editors,—Some persons suppose that the water used in irrigation must be poured upon the plant, or made to overflow it, or at least overflow the ground; whereas, the water should pass up through the soil by means of capillary attraction, thus supplying moisture in nature's own way, and in nature's own quantity. It is true that showers are beneficial on the *leaves* occasionally: but the greater portion of the water soaks into the soil, to be returned to the plant as it needs it by the capillary tubes.

I have a piece of ground of about two acres, on which I have been making some experiments the past season, having a stream of water from a *spring* passing through it. I plowed the ground (which was sod) in May last, into lands ten or twelve feet wide, and *four furrows deep*, by throwing each successive furrow on the top of the last, thus placing the sod at the bottom and the mellow dirt on the top, and breaking it up near twenty inches deep. By the way, I think much of this mode of subsoiling, as mine was all done with one pair of small horses. The dead furrows or ditches between the different lands were cleaned out with the hoe, and were filled with water at such intervals as it has been found necessary during the summer for the purpose of irrigation. The water was not permitted to overflow or run off, but settled into the soil, and supplied the plants by capillary attraction.

The result has been very satisfactory. All kinds of roots are surprisingly large and beautiful; and notwithstanding, the season has been so dry that nearly all the gardens in the town have been ruined with the drought, as well as many trees killed, still there are beets on these beds that will measure over two feet in circumference, and nearly as long, with carrots, parsnips and other vegetables in proportion.

One square bed of strawberries, set in hills eighteen inches apart, and transplanted about the middle of May last, produced more than half a bushel of berries that we kept an account of, besides what were eaten from the vines and destroyed by the birds. Some of the berries measured three and a half inches in circumference.

From one bed that contained nine square rods, or one-eighteenth of an acre, have been sold about $60 worth of vegetables during the summer. Besides the *quality* of the vegetables has not been inferior to the quantity. Vegetables grown quickly, and without being retarded by drought, are far more healthy and palatable.

Kalamazoo, Mich. H. G. Bulkley.

[Ohio Cultivator.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

We learn from the Newark Advertiser that the corps under whose management the New Jersey State survey has been progressing, have suspended operations for the season. Their researches during the past summer have been carried on principally in the counties of Sussex and Monmouth, and have resulted in some valuable discoveries. In Sussex, particularly, exhaustless stores of white limestone have been found to exist, equal or superior in quality to that of Rhode Island. Slate, and hydraulic cement, or water limestone, are abundant. Every variety of iron ore has been discovered. Kaolin, or China clay, has been found, of quality superior even to the imported. This is the first kaolin found in America. The substance is used in paper making, card glazing, and for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and terra cotta ware. A number of interesting caves have been discovered in the limestone formation, some of which are of considerable extent.

Among the most valuable of all the discoveries is that of numerous beds of shell marl, one of the best of fertilizers. An idea of their value may be realized from the fact that lands overlaying them, which a few years since sold for a mere nominal price, are now worth $3000 an acre. The farmers, who a short time since were skeptical as to the value of science, are now among its firmest friends, and the impetus which the survey has given to agriculture is such that agricultural societies have been recently formed in almost every county of middle and south New Jersey. [Boston Journal.

Pelt Rot. In answer to an inquiry, which appeared in a late number of the Wool Grower and Stock Register, we copy the following from Randall's Sheep Husbandry.

"This is a disease of the skin as the name implies. It causes a premature falling off of the fleece in the spring of the year. It is produced by exposure during the winter, and low condition—the latter principally.

"*Preventive.* Good shelters and good keeping. Let the wool fluids be kept healthy and abundant, and there will be no danger of any attack from this disease."

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Good Salve. A friend who has tried it gives us the following receipt: Boil hemlock bark until you obtain its strength, then strain the liquor and evaporate down to the consistency of molasses; to this add an equal part of lard. This is valuable for chapped hands, lips, &c. [Original.

Nice Pancakes for Supper. These are made of eggs, flour and milk. The just proportions are one table spoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of table spoonfuls of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter by adding the milk and eggs, and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard or butter, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned turn it. Leave the cakes folded, with sugar or honey and butter between the folds, or sugar alone. If this is found to be too solid, add more eggs, and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of greated nutmeg will be an addition.

Fruit in Jelly. Put into a basin half a pint of clear calf's-foot jelly, and when it has become stiff, lay in a bunch of grapes, with the stock upwards; over this put a few vine leaves, and fill up the bowl with warm jelly; let it stand until next day, and then set the bowl in hot water, up to the brim, for a minute; then turn out carefully on a dish.

Quinces for the Table. We know from personal observation, that few persons are acquainted with the best method of preparing quinces for the table; it is simply this: Bake them, remove the skin, slice and serve them with cream and sugar. If you have never eaten them prepared in this way, try it by all means, and you will thank us for the suggestion. So says the Farmer's Mirror.

Sausages, quite rich enough for an Epicure. Thirty lbs. of chopped meat, eight ozs. of fine salt, two and a half ozs. of pepper, two tea-cups of sage, and one and a half cups of sweet marjoram passed through a fine sieve. For the latter, thyme and summer savory can be substituted if preferred.

Home-Made Furniture. Pretty window seats, ottomans, &c., are easily made by taking a box of suitable size and shape, turning it bottom up, cushioning with cotton, hair, moss, hay or old woolen rags, and covering it with remnants of carpeting, or cloth to suit the other furniture. Almost every family has some old boxes that might thus be turned to good account, making inexpensive seats that the family will prefer to chairs, and giving an air of comfort and competence that will make home much more attractive. Do not make the seats too high or narrow, or the cushions too hard, and if for common use, cover with some modest color that will not show dirt readily. The boxes can be made with lids and hinges, to hold wood, clothes, or other articles, if desired.

Substitute for Coal. A cheap substitute for coal, it is said, may be prepared as follows:—One-third clay, one-third chopped straw, one-third coal dust, mixed together to a proper consistency, made into blocks, similar to bricks; when dried in the sun, or other heat, it will become hard and suitable for burning in stoves, ovens, &c.

To Cure Chilblains. Wash the feet with water, saturated with alum, and draw on a sock made of soft, fine old linen.

A New Carriage for Truckmen. The "jigger," we believe, is essentially a Bangor invention, and one which strangers may be observed to stare at six days in the week. It is a long, low, rakish-looking craft, which takes the place of the heavy "truck" team, so many of which are seen laboring and groaning along the wharves and through the streets of large towns and cities. The "jigger" is simply a light but strong platform from 10 to 12 feet long, hung to four wheels, and coming to within six or eight inches of the ground. Upon this the heaviest loads are handily placed and drawn with ease and safety. If the establishment should chance to break down, the fall could not possibly damage anything. Altogether, it is an economical and efficient affair, although decidedly wanting in beauty. [Bangor Courier.

Cotswold Sheep in Alabama. The lot of Cotswold sheep, six in number, referred to in Col. Burke's letter of the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday, and were shipped in the evening on board the steamer Champion, for his plantation in Wilcox county. In the lot there are five ewes and one buck, all beautiful animals, in fine condition, and all of the purest breed. From experiments, it is believed the Cotswold; both as regards carcass and wool, is the best adapted to the southern portion of our State. It is the long-wooled breed, and has been held in very high estimation in England, from a very early period. As far back as 1437, Don Duarte, King of Portugal, made application to Henry VI. for liberty to export a quantity of the Cotswold wool, in order that he might manufacture certain cloths of gold at Florence, for his own use. At thirty months, a Cotswold generally weighs twenty-five pounds to the quarter, and gives a fleece of nine pounds. [Mobile Tribune.

Testing Marbles. A Washington letter-writer states that in the basement of the Smithsonian Institute there is a room where marbles are scientifically tested. Specimens from all parts of the world may be seen there, cut into squares and cubes. To prove their strength they are tested in a crushing machine. That which is brought from Lee, Mass., is said to be the strongest and best in the country for building purposes. But the marble is not tested by pressure alone. They try it by acids, by water, by drying, etc. They have scales to weigh the crystals in, which are so delicate that ten thousand of its smallest weights are required to make an ounce. The index-tablet, for telling the weight, is so fine that its movement has to be examined by a very powerful microscope, to discover the variation.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1855.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We present our readers to-day with Gov. Morrill's message, which he communicated to the two branches of the Legislature on Saturday last. It is a plain, straight-forward, business like document, one that every man can understand, and one that defines the Governor's position clearly and definitely.

We are particularly pleased with his remarks in regard to the agricultural interest of the State. We believe the time has come as he says, when it is necessary that our Legislature should come forward and do what has so frequently been urged upon them to do—establish a farm or institution for the trial of such experiments as reason may dictate, in order to establish facts and elicit information in regard to doubtful points relating to the several branches of field culture—fruit culture—improvement of the different varieties of farm stock, and practical trial of new implements of agriculture.

The introduction of the elementary principles of agricultural science into those of our common schools where the pupils or their parents may desire it is also recommended. These are important suggestions, and we hope and trust that the present Legislature will act upon them in such a manner as will convince the farmers of Maine that they are willing to establish an institution for practical experiment, and to give those who superintend common schools authority in certain cases to present agricultural text-books to be used by pupils therein.

It will no be more than an act of common justice to this large and indispensable class. For years and years have they importuned the Legislature to do something of the kind and hitherto as often as they have asked it, so often have they been refused. We repeat that we hope and trust the present Legislature will do something that shall meet their wants.

The farmers want nothing splendid, or magnificent, or gorgeous. Nothing that shall consist in mere show. They want an establishment or institution, or experimental farm, call it what you please, that shall be productive of real, practical, common-sense knowledge. An institution that shall be so conducted that, while it will give tangible evidence of its utility in developing the laws of nature as applied to the manifold branches and operations of farming, the farmer who looks on, or who examines the results, will be both convinced of its truth and be enabled to go and do likewise.

Let it become a source, from which in addition to precepts of practical knowledge which may emanate from it, may also be obtained choice seeds for field crops, choice fruits that have originated among us or become acclimated, improved stock of various kinds—in short a fountain to which the farmer of Maine can resort in order to obtain the best blood of such breeds of stock as he may wish to cross with his own—or the best seeds for cultivation in his own fields or garden.

A Wild Man of the Woods. Mr. J. W. McHenri, of Waldoboro', writes to the Thomaston Journal an account of a singular being whom (or which) he caught while out engaged in chopping wood, a short distance from his house. He was startled by a "most terrific scream," and on making search discovered what appeared to be a miniature man, which he gave chase to, and succeeded in capturing. He describes it as being of the male gender, about eighteen inches in height, and his limbs in perfect proportion. He is covered with hair of a jet black hue, with the exception of his face, hands and feet. He refused meat which was offered him, but cracked and eat beach nuts readily. The Boston Journal is inclined to think, from the description, that the monkey cage of some traveling showman had lost its occupant. Mr. McHenri says, the animal, or wild man, whichever it may be, can be seen at his house, in Waldoboro', so, if it be a monkey, we shall probably soon find it out.

Somerset & Kennebec Railroad. If we may credit the "signs of the times," there is "a good time coming," and that right speedily. The first—passenger train, we suppose we must call it,—passed over this road on Saturday last, when the new and handsome engine "John D. Lang" took a passenger car and a large number of passengers over the track of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, as far as Vassalboro', and returned them to this city safe and sound, well pleased with their ride. The work of laying the rails is now nearly or quite completed and we think we may venture to assert that the cars will be running regularly between this city and Kendall's Mills, some time during the present month. The Waterville Mail of Thursday last has the following paragraph:—

"S. & K. R. R. We hear the whistle from the Winslow side of the river, but there is a chasm yet in the bridge that would defy a Norwalk leap. From this place to Kendall's Mills the rails wait for the cars, and everything indicates their speedy arrival; though, having once ventured to predict the precise time we dare not do it again. One prediction we venture with full faith—that their arrival, notwithstanding the hostilities and conflicting interests of the past, will meet kindly greeting and hearty welcome, as an additional bond for the mutual prosperity of Waterville and her neighbors. Such we confidently believe it will ultimately prove."

Augusta Temperance Society. At a meeting of this society, holden at Darby Hall on Saturday evening, 30th ult., the following gentlemen were chosen officers:—Chas. Currier, Esq., *President*; Chas. Hewins and Edwin Freeman, *Vice Presidents*; S. S. Farnham, *Treasurer*; Thos. Wadsworth, *Sentinel*. We understand the meeting was well attended, and the proceedings of an interesting character. A society like this is calculated to work much good in the community, and it receives the support of many of our most worthy citizens. May it be prospered in its labors.

Maine Temperance Journal. The first number of the new volume of this paper, appears in a very neat new dress. This is, we think, the only paper in the State devoted entirely to temperance, and we give it our best wishes for its success. It is published in Portland, by Peck & Ayer, editors and proprietors.

The Seasons. We have been very generously presented with some of the fruit of that very productive tree, which flourished so richly at the Levee of the Methodist Sabbath school, on New Year's day eve. It is in the form of an emblematic representation of the four seasons. We tender our grateful thanks to the donor, and will take time 'ere long to say more about it.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Governor in his message says very truly that

No subject can be urged upon your attention more important to the vital interests of your constituents and country, than that of education. Educate the people and they become really, what without education they are but nominally, sovereign. I am aware that there is a sentiment pervading the community to some extent, that the State has already been very liberal in donations to the different institutions of learning, and that it is time to narrow or suspend further appropriations. True, the State has been measurably liberal in aiding our colleges and seminaries, and it is equally true that for no purposes could the money thus expended, have been appropriated with results more honorable and beneficial to the State.

Our common schools have also, from time to time, received the munificences of the State, and an enlightened policy dictates that they be assiduously fostered, as the indispensable nurseries of education. Their improvement cannot be too earnestly urged upon our attention.

Every friend of the people and of humanity will heartily respond to this sentiment, and repeat that the improvement of our common schools cannot be too earnestly urged upon the people.

Since the Legislature—very unwisely as we have always thought and said—abolished the Board of Education, our schools have been retrograding in efficiency and usefulness. This fact cannot be denied or disguised. It is true that we have a superintendent of common schools. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but presume he is every way qualified for the duties the law requires of him. What then? What can a single man do, "solitary and alone," in a field of such magnitude as Maine? If he had the energy and talents of Gabriel himself he would fail to do justice to all the schools in Maine, and it is the most idle thing in the world to spend money in the way that it is now done. You might as well set a fly to piloting every ship in the Atlantic ocean, as require one man to visit the schools in our State, to enquire into their "weal and their woe" and give counsel adapted to their wants.

The system of a Board and of teachers' institutes whereby this labor was in some good degree divided among many, was deficient in many points owing to the great space over which they were required to act, but it was infinitely better than the one we now have, and under it our schools were improving with encouraging progress.

The teachers institutes were productive of tenfold good. It brought teachers and pupils from different sections together. It made teaching a social matter, and not as now, a cold, lonely, cheerless, isolated business. The teachers came together like members of a common family. They exchanged views and sentiments, mind strengthened mind, improvement excited improvement, thought enlarged thought, "heart answered unto heart," and as the members parted they felt that they were not alone, but were members of a noble, devoted and useful company, and felt cheered and strengthened in their efforts to discharge their onerous but important duties truly and faithfully.

How is it now? Is there any life or animation in your system? Have you any teachers meetings? Have you any union or concert of action among them? Is there any of what the French call "*esprit du corps*," any unity, harmony, spirit, or pride in the calling? None at all. The committee on education last year spent much time, and care, and labor, in elaborating a thorough system for the regulation of our common schools, but it was all labor lost, for such was the mistaken feeling of the last legislature on this subject, that they would not listen to it and refused to give it the sanction of law. We hope the present legislature will feel more favorable toward this great and vital interest.

Littell's Living Age. This excellent periodical, made up from the "cream" of both foreign and home magazines, still continnes as instructive and interesting as ever. The publishers omit the plates, and give, instead thereof, an additional 16 pages of reading matter. The lovers of useful knowledge who peruse this work cannot object to this change. This work is published weekly by Littell, Son & Co., Boston, at $6 per annum, or 12½ cts. a number. Fenno is the agent in this city.

Governor's Council, &c. On Saturday last, as will be seen by our legislative reports, Gov. Morrill was inaugurated, and the following gentlemen were elected as his council:—Noah Smith, Jr., of Calais; Abner Coburn of Bloomfield; Chandler Danforth of Gardiner; Jason M. Weeks of Bangor; Ammi Cutter of Lovell; Franklin Clark of Wiscasset; Marshall Cram of Bridgton.

Our Legislative Reports. As usual, we compile our report of the doings of the Legislature from the columns of our neighbors of the Journal and Age. Those who wish to get the proceedings in full, and faithfully reported, will do well to subscribe for the Tri Weeklies.

Newspaper Change. Since our last, a change has been made in the proprietorship of the Kennebec Journal, Mr. Baker having disposed of his interest in the establishment of to Rev. John L. Stevens. The Journal will now be published by Stevens & Blaine.

Cumberland Agricultural Society. We see by the Portland papers, that the Cumberland Co. Ag. Society held a meeting last week. The Treasurer reported a surplus of $558 in the treasury. S. F. Perley, Esq., resigned his position as member of the Board of Agriculture, and E. G. Buxton, Esq., of North Yarmouth, was chosen in his stead.

Superintendent K. & P. Railroad. We learn that Mr. Francis Chase, Engineer on the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad, was, on Saturday last, elected Superintendent of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad. He has accepted the office, and we understand will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

New Engine. A new engine, the "John D. Lang," appeared on the Kennebec & Portland Railroad last week. It was built in Manchester, N.H., is of about 22 tons weight, and a very handsome machine.

Dr. J. K. Lincoln, Dentist, of Biddeford, who has had an office at the Augusta House for some weeks past, will remain in town during the remainder of this and the next week. Those desiring his services should not fail to give him an early call.

Appointment. Madison Tuck, of Hallowell, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Kennebec.

Board of Agriculture. The Maine Board of Agriculture will meet at the State House next Wednesday, January 17th.

Michigan Legislature. *Detroit, Jan.* 3. The Legislature met to-day. The Governor states the indebtedness of the State to be over $3,000,000. The surplus in the Treasury, Nov. 30, was 363,004; receipts for the past year $610,609. He recommends the prohibition of the circulation of bank bills of a lower denomination than five dollars, and the amendment of the prohibitory liquor law to a license system of one or more gallons; also an amendment of the law relative to mining companies.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c

Scalded to Death. A little child 3 years old belonging to Mr. Dow Clark of Bingham was scalded to death on the 18th ult, by falling into a pail of boiling hot water.

Illness of the Empress of Rusia. A private letter from St. Petersburg states that, from the moment when the news of the battle of Inkerman arrived, the empress's health became worse. Prince Menschikoff's despatch was brought to the Czar in his wife's bedroom. On reading it, an angry exclamation escaped him, which frightened the czarine. She fancied that some misfortune had happened to her sons, and fainted away. Her death was spoken of as an event to be expected from one moment to another.

The Kamschatka. The San Francisco Evening News says:—"The Russian ship Kamschatka, which arrived in our harbor on the 30th ult., ostensibly from Sitka, with salmon, consigned to P. Kostromitonoff, appears to be a Russian Privateer, fully equipped and ready for action. She has a well disciplined crew of one hundred and twenty men, carries ten guns of large calibre, and visits this port solely for the purpose of obtaining fresh stores and provisions. The K. is a symmetrical and stout built vessel, capable of very seriously harrassing the French and English merchantmen and whalers in the North Pacific."

A Soldiers' Convention. The Soldiers of the War of 1812, army, militia, and navy, intend to hold a convention at Washington on the 8th of January, (the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans,) for the purpose of influencing Congress to grant the additional pay in the shape of Bounty Lands. The convention will be held in the Presbyterian church, and as soon as organized will form a procession, and call on the President of the United States in a body, under the marshalship of Col. Wm. P. Young. Several of the railroad companies have agreed to pass the veterans free to and from the scene of conference, and others to convey them at greatly reduced rates.

Steamers Sold. The New York Tribune states as fact the sale of Mr. Collin's three remaining steamers to the Cunard Co., for $750,000 each. They are to replace steamers withdrawn for Government service, and will continue to ply between New York and Liverpool.

Death of a Maine Man. Mr. Charles Sprague, aged about 50, from Dover, Me., was killed at Gold Hill, California, Dec. 2d, by the caving in of the bank in the claim at which he was at work.

Arrested for Passing Counterfeit Money. New York, Jan. 3. Leonard Sullivan, Sarah Ackerman, and Eliza Shephard, were arrested last night for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Phœnix Bank, of Westerly, R. I., and bills of the same denomination on the New York and Erie Bank, of Dunkirk. The counterfeits are new and badly executed.

Verdict in a Railroad Case. In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on Tuesday of last week, in the case of Nehemiah H. Stone vs. the Boston and Maine Railroad, for $10,000 damages for injuries from an accident on that road at the time President Pierce's son was killed, the jury returned a verdict for defendants, after an hour's absence. The case has occupied nearly nine days. The Post states that the defendants once offered to settle with plaintiff by paying him $5000.

Operations of the Mint. The Philadelphia Bulletin gives tables showing the total amount of gold deposited at the United States Mint during the last three years, which show the following result: in 1854, $51,666,276; in 1853, $53,373,552; in 1852, $37,371,039. On this statement, the Bulletin comments as follows:

"During the month of December, while these large receipts of gold were coming in, no specie was exported, so that the country is richer, by nearly five millions, than it was a month ago. The entire net exports of specie for the year, from all parts, have been about $43,000. The entire production of California gold has been about $53,000,000, although but $37,371,929 has found its way to the Philadelphia Mint. Still there can be no doubt that the amount of money in the United States is greater by about ten millions than it was at the beginning of 1854."

At the assay office in New York, since it went into operation, on the 10th of October, the amount of gold received has been $9,281,088; of silver, $918,467 55.

Bill to Prevent the Immigration of Paupers and Criminals. The recent developments at New York in regard to the wholesale shipment of paupers and criminals for this country by foreign powers, has induced the Committee on Commerce in the House to prepare an important bill on the subject, which will soon be reported. The following are its principal provisions:

"No foreign passenger shall hereafter be admitted into a port of the United States unless he shall have the certificate of the American consul of the place from which he comes, that he has not, for one year previous to his departure, been an inmate of a jail or work-house, and that he has not, for four years previously, been convicted of any criminal offence, except such as are designated political crimes. If any captain shall bring such persons without the required certificates, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. The vessels in which such persons arrive shall be subject to forfeiture."

The Naugatuck Murder. We are sorry to say that no clue has yet been found to the villian who perpetrated the brutal murder. Mrs. Sears will probably recover. The box in which the $300 was kept, has been found, it is said, near the house, empty. Fifteen or twenty persons have been examined, but nothing satisfactory elicited. The box must have been placed where it was found on Saturday night, and for the purpose of having it discovered; and from the tracks in the snow, two persons, it is evident, were in the secret. It is a very strange affair. [New Haven Register, 3d.

Damage to the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal. *Montreal, Jan.* 5. The entire wooden portion of the Victoria Bridge, across the river St. Lawrence, was carried away to-day by the pressure of immense masses of ice against it; but no injury whatever has been done to the stone work, which remains firm as the solid rock, proving the stability of the structure. The newspaper accounts of damage to the permanent structure are unfounded.

The Unemployed Laborers of New York, *New York, Jan.* 3. A memorial, signed by 2000 unemployed mechanics and laborers of this city was presented to-day to Mayor Wood, and would be laid by him before the City Council this evening. The memorialists pray for an appropriation of $500,000 from the city treasury for the erection of buildings on the city lands, to be occupied by the tenantry of N. York at a just and equal rent, and for the employment of as many mechanics and laborers as may be needful for a prompt and thorough completion of the work.

Revolutionary Relics. On Thursday afternoon, the workmen engaged in excavating the bank on Medford street, between Everett and Polk streets, Charleston, exhumed several human skulls and bones; and some buttons and bullets. Yesterday, the workmen exhumed quite a number, and so far 6 skulls and fragments of bones have been dug up; besides quite a large number of bullets and buttons. The bones were all placed in a box for burial, but were afterwards given to several physicians. Quite a large number of people were attracted to the place, to secure, if possible, a relic. It is stated that in this immediate vicinity a trench was dug during the war and those that fell were buried there. The hill, which is part of Bunker Hill, is being dug away for the purpose of filling up the flats of the Mystic River at this point. [Traveller.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Senate. The only matter of general interest today is the discussion of Mr. Brodhead's bills granting county lands to certain officers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. Amendments were proposed, and a general discussion took place, but without any definite result.

The bill to amend the judicial system of the United States was made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Fisk's emigrant bill was committed to a special committee, and the Senate adjourned.

House. Mr. Perkins of Louisiana reported a bill with amendments remodelling the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. Postponed to Tuesday next.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill to amend the act graduating the price of the public lands to actual settlers.

After some discussion the bill was amended and sent to the committee on public lands.

A message was received from the President, giving his reasons for the river and harbor veto.

The message was referred to the committee of the whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of purchasers of government swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. Mayall of Maine spoke in opposition to the reciprocity treaty, esteeming it to be entirely to the advantage of the British American Provinces, and explained a bill which he intended to introduce that will be mutually advantageous to both parties. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee rose.

Mr. Wentworth of Massachusetts introduced a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals and paupers. Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

Senate. Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts gave notice that to-morrow, or soon thereafter, he should introduce a bill to secure the wages of seamen in cases of wreck.

The consideration of Mr. Brodhead's Bounty Land bill was resumed.

Without disposing of the matter, the Senate adjourned.

House. The bill continuing in force for one year from the first day of March next the acts for settling land claims in California passed.

Nothing of interest in the further proceedings of of the House.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Senate. Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts presented a memorial from the State which he represents, praying for the imposition of a head tax of two dollars and fifty cents upon every foreigner coming into this country. Referred.

The House bill relative to the settlement of land claims in California passed without debate.

The consideration of the Bounty Land bill was resumed. Amendments were offered, to which Mr. Broadhead of Pennsylvania objected, fearing the accumulations would destroy it. The bill was passed.

House. The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of settlers on government swamp and overflowed lands.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

Senate. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Boston Board of trade, praying that one or more vessels be sent to the relief of Dr. Kane, now supposed to be in Arctic regions. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The military academy bill was passed.

Mr. Brodhead of Penn., had his bounty land bill made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Judicial Reform Bill was taken up, debated, and several amendments offered. Adjourned to Tuesday.

House. Mr. Walbridge presented a memorial praying for an expedition to rescue Dr. Kane, who is now in the Arctic regions. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Twenty thousand copies of the President's late message were ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee of the whole on private bills, and after disposing of a few, adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

House. A resolution was passed excluding the Printers and Superintendents of Public Printing, from the benefits of the act passed last session, allowing additional compensation to employees of the Legislative Department of the Government. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Gov. Clark's Message. *New York, Jan.* 2. The following is an abstract of the Message of Gov. Clark, of this State. It opens with a statement of the financial affairs of the State, and shows the total receipts on account of the general fund last year to have been $1,955,527 and the payments $1,817,850, leaving a deficiency on the 30th of September last of $179,054 against $410,212 at the same period last year.

He anticipates reduced receipts and an increased deficiency for the coming year, owing to the reduction of the State tax, and the probability of smaller receipts for the Canal surplus fund.

The debt of the general fund on the 30th of September last was $6,355,654. The capital of the school fund increased $41,954 during the year.

The receipts from the State Canals for the year amounted to $2,988,665, expenditures $1,237,866, leaving a surplus of $1,750,799, which does not meet the purposes to which it has been applied, by $194,062. The Governor attributes this to commercial embarrassments, short crops, the drought, and other causes.

The Sloop of War Albany. Notwithstanding the statement that the sloop-of-war Albany was seen at Laguyra, Oct. 8, (nearly three months ago,) the general impression is that she has been lost. A letter from Washington says:

"The Navy Department has given up all hopes for the safety of the Albany. For over two months no tidings have been received of her, and unwillingly the conviction is forced upon the mind that she has gone to the bottom, with out a solitary person to tell the tale—one of those silent, unwitnessed and fearful dramas which time alone reveals and imagination shrinks from dwelling upon. It is supposed that Congress, following a precedent already set in a similar case, will grant three months pay to the families of those lost in the Albany, together with the usual pensions to the widows."

Disposition of the Liquor Cases at Berwick and South Berwick. A compromise has been made in these cases. Oliver Worster gave $260 to the poor of the town, after deducting therefrom all the expenses incurred in his case, and agreed to "spill" the liquor taken from him on the seizure process, and stop the traffic. Chadborn gave $200; Howe $100; Reed $42; and Parsons $125—subject to the same provisions as stated in the Worcester's case. Such liberality on the part of the donors, is without a precedent in this vicinity, and we hope the poor will receive the benefit of such liberality; but judging from some of the prices charged for services in these cases, the poor will get but a *small portion* of the amount given.

[Saco Democrat.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Marcus Morton, a brakeman on one of the freight trains of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, was yesterday found by the sectionmen dead under a bridge between Stark and Northumberland. His head bore the marks of a fatal wound which was supposed to have been produced by contact with the bridge. His absence from the train was not immediately discovered. Deceased was about 22 years of age, and leaves a wife and child at South Paris, his native town.

[Portland Advertiser, 3d.

Shocking. We have never been called upon to record a more revolting scene in our city, than was witnessed on Monday evening. On complaint of the people living in the vicinity of Tucker's brickyard, Marshal Walker proceeded to that neighborhood, and found, in a miserable hovel, not fit for a pig-stye, a man and woman in a state of beastly intoxication, and two children who must have perished from cold before morning, had not aid arrived. They were all removed to the lock-up, where they were comfortably provided for. They have since been removed to the poor-house. Their name is Stimpson. [Bath Tribune, 4th.

Sliding Accident. A little son of Col. J. R. Thompson was sliding down Franklin street Tuesday evening, when his sled shot under a horse's feet. The horse stepped on the lad's head, and a sharp point of the shoe penetrated his skull back of the ear. At first the wound was regarded a very dangerous one, and several pieces of bone were extracted from it; but we are gratified to learn that the boy is now out of danger. [Portland Advertiser.

Ship Burned. The new ship Achorn, of about 1300 tons, built by Mr. Achorn of Waldoboro', during the past season, was burned yesterday morning, while lying in Muscongus harbor. We have no reliable details of the origin of the fire. The fore and main masts were cut away, and the rigging upon them nearly all saved. The sails were between decks and burned. The ship was scuttled and sunk, but not until she was burned to a shell. It is said that she was worth $80,000, but was only about half insured. [Damariscotta Sentinel, 3d.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In entering upon the important duties assigned us by the people of this Commonwealth may we humbly ask wisdom of Him, who is the source of all light and knowledge, that we may be enabled to discharge those duties in a way best to promote the happiness and prosperity of our constituents, and that when we have closed the labors of the session, we may in returning to our homes, carry with us an abiding assurance that we have been faithful to the performance of all delegated trusts, and labored assiduously for the public good.

Representing, as we do, a people habitually and necessarily industrious and economical, they have a right to expect a close application to the business that may come before us, and that no unnecessary delay will prolong the present session.

There is a deep conviction in the public mind that we have too much legislation, and that much money and time are thrown away in enacting laws of doubtful utility, which are amended or repealed by the next succeeding Legislature, thereby encumbering our statute books with a mass of unnecessary, if not useless legislation, and making it very difficult for any but an experienced lawyer to understand what the law is, in cases where it should be so plain and simple that the humblest citizen need not err in relation to its provisions. All will acknowledge the correctness of this sentiment; it is with legislators to correct the evil. Another cause of protracted sessions and expense is, undoubtedly, found in the too ardent attachment which members have cherished for political parties; often showing a greater willingness to extend to an unreasonable length, the proper time for organization and legislation, than to yield the slightest advantage to a political opponent. Such in an extraordinary degree is the history of the Legislature of last year, and in a most decided manner have the people pronounced judgment against such a waste of time and abuse of trust.

The present is a time auspicious for improvement and reform. The people, disregarding old political organizations, have seen fit to elect, of the members of the present Legislature, a greater number who think alike on the great question which must deeply interest our State and nation, than has usually constituted a legislative majority, and it is reasonable to anticipate such harmonious action, and devotedness to the legitimate business for which we are assembled, as will insure a prudent and economical session, and early recess.

In giving you information of the condition of the State, as enjoined by the constitution, I regret to be unable to present some of her great interests in so prosperous a sight as it would be desirable to do.

The early spring of the past season opened with unusual promise to the husbandman, but a premature and almost unprecedented drouth blasted the prospect of an abundant harvest, and caused the products of the farm generally to be light. The same cause has operated injuriously upon the lumbering interests of the State, preventing an immense amount of lumber from going to market, where a ready sale and high prices awaited it. The shipping interest, in which our people are so largely engaged, has received a severe check by the sudden fall and depression of tonnage and freights. These casualties have operated severely upon persons engaged in those important pursuits, and necessarily involved a scarcity of money which has been felt by all branches of industry throughout the State; still I am happy to believe that the resources of the business community are such that these difficulties, which have been unexpectedly encountered, will cause only a temporary embarrassment, and will wholly disappear with the opening of the approaching season. Notwithstanding these serious misfortunes to which I have alluded, our State is enjoying a goodly measure of prosperity.

The facilities afforded by our railways are being felt, giving life and energy to business, opening new avenues of trade, bringing interior portions of the State into proximity with the coast, giving value to property and location which had been valueless for want of a proper channel through which to reach a market. Maine has about 400 miles of railway in successful operation, with a constantly increasing business, which must at an early day, make them good paying roads. Every interest of the State is favorably affected by these great improvements, and we cannot easily over-estimate the benefit and substantial wealth they are destined to afford the community.

For want of opportunity to examine the reports from the Treasury and other departments, I must refer you to those reports which will be laid before you, for the information you will desire.

As the resources of our State are being developed, calling forth and employing mechanical skill in the various departments of trade, it is highly important that a deeper interest should be felt for the advancement of agriculture. Maine, with a soil sufficiently rich and fertile, under a proper husbandry, to produce the necessary or staple articles of consumption, for her population, in any abundance, should not pay such large sums of money to other States for corn, flour, pork, and other products, as she is paying from year to year. There should be no necessity for this outlay. We should produce our own supply of these important articles of food, besides many others for which we go abroad. The lumbermen, whose extensive operations are rapidly hurrying our vast forest timber into market, draw their supplies very largely from other States. The men who fill our ship-yards to an extent that makes Maine the first State in the Union in point of ship building, are not supplied with the products of your own soil; their tables are furnished not by our farmers. So with all branches of manufactures, and extensive railway improvements carried on in this State; the operators and laborers, to a very great extent, are fed on foreign products.

The very large amount of money thus sent out of the State, should be distributed among our farming community;—until this is done the agricultural interests of the State will flourish but poorly. Unless that interest become prosperous, although our State be rich in resources, and manufactures and commerce increase, the masses of the people will be poor and dependent. The cities and towns may grow in wealth, but the rural districts will lack those elements of affluence and independence, which should ever distinguish the yeomanry of a Republic. All branches of industry and classes of citizens are directly interested in the prosperity of agricultural pursuits, and whatever can properly be done, permanently to benefit that interest, I shall be happy to unite with you in doing.

For the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in farming, of connecting science with practical economy, introducing the most improved breeds of cattle and other domestic animals, procuring the choicest kinds of grains, and valuable and rare seeds, testing their qualities and adaptation to our soil and climate, and bringing them to the notice and within the reach of every farmer in the State;—for these and other valuable purposes, it is believed that an Experimental Farm, under the care and patronage of the State, would be of essential service. The outlay would be but trifling compared with the amount of good that might reasonably be anticipated by the movement, and the people would cheerfully sustain such an establishment, if economically and properly conducted.

The subject of agricultural chemistry is attracting much attention, and there appears to be a very strong desire with our most intelligent agriculturists, to have the elements of agriculture taught in our common schools, and as a science, constitute a permanent feature in the educational system of the State. This subject has been urged upon the Legislature by the Board of Agriculture for the last two years, but has not received that attention which I think its importance demands. Believing it unnecessary for me to elaborate a subject, the utility of which must be so apparent to all who give it reflection, I earnestly invite you to give it that consideration, which that great interest of our State demands.

The main pillars of our free institutions rest upon the intelligence of the people. The only good ground of hope that this Republic will survive the lapse of ages, and be perpetuated from generation to generation, following not in the downward course of those republics which have disappeared from the governments of the earth, is that knowledge in this country is more universally diffused among the people, and that they know their political rights, and knowing, will insist on having those rights as intelligent freemen. Of what avail will it be, ere another century shall have elapsed, that we boast of a constitution surpassing in its provisions and principles, any other law written by man, if the people are not imbued with the spirit of liberty, and enjoy such means of education as shall qualify them to assert their political rights at the polls and in the halls of legislation?

No subject can be urged upon your attention, more important to the vital interests of your constituents and country, than that of education. Educate the people and they become really, what without education they are but nominally, sovereign. I am aware that there is a sentiment pervading the community to some extent, that the State has already been very liberal in donations to the different institutions of learning, and that it is time to narrow or suspend further appropriations. True, the State has been measurably liberal in aiding our colleges and seminaries, and it is equally true that for no purposes could the money thus expended, have been appropriated with results more honorable and beneficial to the State.

Our common schools have also, from time to time, received the munificence of the State, and an enlightened policy dictates that they be assiduously fostered, as the indispensable nurseries of education. Their improvement cannot be too earnestly urged upon your attention.

The purchase of land of Massachusetts made by this State, has added almost a million acres to our domain, for which a large debt has been created, for the payment of which, in due time, provision must be made. However that purchase may be considered, as a commercial transaction, involving the question of immediate loss or gain, it was certainly very desirable to divest Massachusetts of the title to those lands, even if it be found advisable to sell them again, as fair prices can be had, and the wants of the Treasury may demand.

By extinguishing her title, we dissolve connection with a co-tenant who had interests not felt to be in common with ours, and therefore would bear none of the burdens of building roads and bridges in the territory owned in common, and by the act of separation, Maine could tax no lands owned by Massachusetts, for any purposes whatever. It was an object then of considerable importance to have the fee pass from that State, that these lands might ultimately be held liable to taxation, for the usual purposes for which other lands are assessed in this State.

I have no doubt it is for the interest of the State to continue to sell her timber lands, as fair prices can be obtained for them, especially those lying on the upper waters of the St. John, Allegash, and Penobscot rivers. These lands are not so situated as to make it desirable that they be kept for settling purposes. They are exposed to trespass, and must be protected at considerable expense annually, and the Treasury will need the proceeds to pay the indebtedness created by the purchase from Massachusetts. I would not however recommend the sale of any lands belonging to the State, for the present, or until money shall have become very much easier with the community generally. The lands of the State in the valley of the Aroostook, and on the St. John, included mostly in the six eastern ranges of townships, are generally good settling lands—many of them superior—but still much good timber may be found on nearly all of these townships; and if the State desires to keep the greater portion of this territory in order to promote the settlement of the country, it would be well, and I think it important, for the interest of the State, to authorize permits to be granted to cut timber annually, in a prudent manner, on those tracts, until they are occupied by actual settlers. If permits be not granted, the timber will be cut by trespass; and under a judicious system of permitting, much may be realized to the Treasury, and the lands not be so far stripped but that an abundance of suitable timber will remain for all purposes of building by settlers.

The law for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops has been very fully discussed by the people of this State, and become a question of prominence and deep interest in our elections. The result proves conclusively that the people are by a very large majority in favor of sustaining that law—a happy verdict for the cause of humanity throughout the land. Had Maine declared against the law, her decision would have been felt most disastrously by other communities, where strong efforts are being made to obtain similar legislation. That any law which human wisdom can devise, will at once rid the public of an evil so vast and deep-rooted as intemperance, should not be expected; but that the traffic which produces it, can be circumscribed and controlled by penal enactments, as surely and as legitimately as other crimes, there can be no reasonable doubt. And it is equally clear that the people are determined to pursue the effort faithfully, and give the law a fair trial. They see and feel the terrible ravages the traffic in intoxicating drinks has made on society and its best interests. They feel deeply the loss of many valued citizens, who are constantly being hurried to the inebriate's grave. They fully realize that the sale and use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, are in direct conflict with the health, morals, industry, peace and happiness of society, and that this fact is so apparent, that those individuals who insist on selling in violation of law should be made to feel its consequences. It is too late to plead that making men inebriates, or giving them the facilities to become such, is no crime; none but the more depraved or reckless will support a doctrine so pernicious and absurd; and it is believed that few are now engaged in the traffic, in this State, except those persons who are alike indifferent to public sentiment, the demands of humanity, and their own best interests. Persuasive effort having been exhausted on this class of men, the law should be enforced in protection of society and in mercy to the offender. This important statute has not had a fair trial. Executive officers have been culpably negligent in seeing it enforced. Too often has the officer, whose duty it was to honor and execute it as the law of the Commonwealth, been found more willing to exculpate the offender than to bring him to justice. Such official dereliction of duty emboldened violators of the law to repeated offences, which they would not have committed, with the full assurance that the law was to be faithfully administered. This error must be corrected, the law must be faithfully enforced. The people demand that grogshops be closed, whether found in spacious saloons and popular hotels, where the temptation is presented in the most alluring form, or in the filthy cellar, or den, where poor, degraded humanity is made loathsome to the last degree.

No man sells ardent spirits in violation of this law through the promptings of patriotism or humanity; he has no higher motive than a reckless or sordid love of gain; he should be held strictly accountable for the mischief his traffic produces. Let this be done, and none will continue in the business, except such as are madly bent on suicide. I would suggest the importance of so amending the law as to impose imprisonment for the first offence. The penalty for the first conviction is trifling, and the schemes devised to avoid detection are so numerous that many sellers, undoubtedly, realize large amounts from the business before a conviction is had.

Let the prison be opened for their reception and reformation, as it is for offenders of less magnitude, even the unhappy victims of their traffic, and be assured its prospective chastening influences will be felt more restrainingly, than merely taking by fine, from the pockets of the delinquents, a trifling part of the money the business had given them.

The willingness of rumsellers in other States to supply those in the same business and the facilities afforded by steamboats and other common carriers to bring liquors into this State for unlawful purposes, call for such improvement in the law as shall meet this prolific source of evil, and cut off a great artery which is pouring the poisonous liquid into this State. Other amendments may be desirable to give efficiency to the Law and meet the modes of evasion which the ingenuity and cupidity of determined violators have invented.

I would direct your attention to the subject of extending the elective franchise to certain offices that are now filled by executive appointment or Legislative election. If a reform of this kind be desirable it will be necessary to submit the question to the people for an amendment of the Constitution.

From various portions of the State much dissatisfaction is expressed with our present Judiciary system. Under its operation it is contended that justice is not, and cannot be promptly and economically administered. If these serious charges be well founded, a change is undoubtedly demanded. The subject is one of very great importance, and the present system having been so recently established, wisdom dictates that no new system be substituted without mature deliberation.

A people possessing a democratic form of government cannot too highly regard the sacredness and importance of the right of suffrage. There can be no doubt that in the later history of the country this right has been often lightly estimated and debased to mercenary and immoral purposes. The abuse of this inestimable privilege of freemen by many of our population but recently emigrated from the Old World, has given occasion for a strong movement, calling for the amendment or radical change of our naturalization laws. While the genius of our institutions and the policy of our fathers lead us to give the hand of welcome to persons from other countries, who come to secure freedom and homes in our midst, we are bound to be vigilant against all evils that may assail our political system through the influence of such emigration. It will hardly be questioned that men but recently arrived on our shores, and wholly unacquainted with the principles and operation of our government, degraded more or less by the vices of monarchical institutions are unprepared to wield the potent agency of the ballot. The founders of our government wisely instituted laws by which a residence of five years at least, in the country, is a requisite of citizenship, and to certain important offices no citizen of foreign birth can be eligible. That the letter and spirit of the law conferring citizenship has been often and grossly violated, is a matter of the fullest publicity. Whether new Legislative provisions are necessary to preserve the sacredness of the elective franchise, and guard the purity of our institutions, may be worthy of your investigation.

As one of the sovereign States constituting this great confederacy, we have a deep interest in every important act of the Federal government. We can but look to its policy, foreign and domestic, with the deepest solicitude. Millions are being added to our population, almost annually, and State after State, in rapid succession, is coming into the Union. Annexation having extended our borders until States are springing into existence on the shores of the Pacific; the islands of that Ocean are asking that annexation may bring them under the protection of our government and to the enjoyment of our institutions.

Progress is stamped on every feature of our country; and where the extended boundaries of the Republic shall be finally fixed, Infinite Wisdom can alone determine. With this increase of population, enlargement of territory and addition of States, must come a corresponding responsibility on those who administer the government; thereby increasing the responsibility of the millions whose free suffrages must determine on whom shall rest the honors and weight of official power. And while we are called upon, as men true to our country and the Union, to sustain the honest efforts of those entrusted with that power, to promote the best interests of the entire confederacy, we are under the strongest obligations to oppose any and all action of public men which has the remote tendency to undermine the free institutions of this Republic by giving such construction to the Constitution as shall permit the Institution of Slavery, with its withering and increasing evils, to spread over our territories and to extend such controlling influence over this government as shall finally install it over Freedom throughout the Union. However desirous a large portion of the people of the North have been to forbear to discuss or agitate the question of Slavery, lest such agitation might impair the permanency of the Union, to which they have ever shown a most devoted attachment, it is evident that the time has arrived when that question must be met and discussed, in our national and state councils, and in primary meetings of the people with the same freedom with which other grave questions are wont to be considered.

This question is one of too much importance to the whole country, to the North as well as to the South, to suppress discussion only when it is moved by the friends of Slavery in order to extend its jurisdiction, or obtain for the institution some new advantage over freedom.

That the North has been too willingly hushed into silence on this great question by the menances of the South, cannot be denied, and the unanimity into which the two great political parties acquiesced in the extraordinary Compromises of 1850, shows anything but a disposition on the part of the free States to continue the agitation of which the south so loudly complained.

Notwithstanding that most exceptionable and as is believed unconstitutional law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, *forced* upon the North, compelling freemen to aid, at their peril, in seizing and returning to captivity persons who are guilty of no crime known to the Constitution of the United States—and struggling only for the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," the free states were still disposed to resist a renewal of that agitation which as was contended threatened a dismemberment of the Union—while this feeling pervaded the North, the bill for organising the territories of Nebraska and Kansas was brought before Congress connected with a scheme to extend slavery over that vast region of country north of 36° 30′ which had been solemnly dedicated to Freedom by the compact of 1820. This aggressive movement carried through Congress, aided by a few Northern politicians, who have been foremost in denouncing agitation and the loudest advocates of Compromises, has again *forced* upon the country the consideration of the question of negro-slavery.

To attempt now to smother the sentiment of the North or to put down free speaking and independent action, would not only be an unavailing effort, but any attempt to turn the public mind away from the fullest contemplation of the subject and the most searching investigation into it, in its largest national aspect, its relation to the whole country, socially, morally, and politically, would be an affront to the intelligence of the people.

The universal sentiment of the nation in its early history was hostile to the existence of slavery, regarding it as incompatible with justice and dangerous to the spirit of freedom. The policy of the country was to inhibit slavery directly and absolutely in the Territories, the express and declared object being to prevent the extension of that institution. This common abhorrence of slavery distinctly shows itself in the early legislation of the country, and the distinguished men of the nation of all parties looked forward to the time when the system itself should become extinct. This national sentiment pervading the slave, as it did the free States, has come to be reversed by the South, and in its place has sprung up an attachment and devotion to slavery which is made paramount to the provisions of the federal constitution; and a dismemberment of the Union even is treated as a matter to be invoked rather than its perpetuity should present a barrier to the spread of that *local* institution, for which its friends *claim* the right under the Constitution, beyond the power of Congress, to plant it in any and all the territories of the government. This new and startling doctrine is sought to be established as the judgment of the people of this country. It cannot be doubted that Congress in its recent action on the bill referred to for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, favored such extraordinary assumption. And what renders this aggressive movement the more alarming is the evident complicity of the Chief Magistrate of the country, in open disregard and direct violation of a voluntary assurance—given to the people who had elevated him to that high position, that no movement of that character should "shock the repose of the country, if in his power to avert it, during his official term."

From this alarming action of Congress and subserviency of men high in official power, we turn with unusual satisfaction to the action of the people of the several States where popular elections have recently taken place, and witness the strong condemnation by the honest and intelligent masses, of that bold attempt to change the original policy of the government, and give nationality to an institution wholly local in its character, and existing only by the power of municipal law.

I would recommend no action, nor would I participate in any movement, that should have the semblance of encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South. But we are unworthy of being freemen, if we do not resist the unconstitutional advances of slavery. And as we love the Union, as we wish to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty, as we desire the prosperity of the whole country, we are urged to meet this crisis with a manly firmness, that shall say, in the most friendly yet decided manner, we ask nothing but what is right, and we shall submit to nothing wrong.

The Constitution of the United States is of itself an absolute law of impartial liberty to the full extent of federal jurisdiction. It authorizes no crime, it permits no oppression, but outside of State limits solemnly guarantees the security of freedom to all human beings under its exclusive authority. Had this principle always been maintained, our country would have escaped the threatening evils which its surrender has brought upon us. The compromise policy having been repudiated by the slave States, every consideration of honor, humanity and patriotism, demands an immediate return to the Constitution.

Let men who think and feel alike on this paramount political question, be no longer alienated by obsolete issues and antagonistic organizations, but unite under the same banner, and insist that the policy of the government shall be in the future, what it was in the beginning, when administered by Washington and those illustrious men who were with him in the field and in the Cabinet. ANSON P. MORRILL.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West arrived in New York, on Tuesday of last week. She brings $625,885 on freight.

Notwithstanding the absence of rain, which was beginning to be severely felt, the mining news is of a cheerful character. A nugget of gold, valued at $2000, weighing 17 pounds, had been found near Sonora.

Rich gold plains, some twenty miles in extent, have been discovered on the East fork of the Carson River.

A railroad from Los Angelos to the Colorado was thought of. The inhabitants of San Diego were also projecting a railroad to the Colorado.

Some capitalists of Los Angelos have purchased land, with the view of founding a new city six miles inland from San Pedro.

The adaptation of the soil of the Sacramento Valley for the growth of cotton had been demonstrated by the exhibition of samples grown therein.

Considerable indignation continues to be manifested at San Francisco, relative to the election of Dr. Hyde as an Alderman for the first ward, and riots appeared imminent on several occasions.

Sandwich Islands. The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 10th of November, twelve days later than the previous advices, but they cover no news of importance. The indications are said to be favorable to the early completion of the annexation treaty.

A Russian account of the attack on Petropaulovski had been published in the Polynesian, and represents matters in quite a different light from the accounts before received. It says that two attacks were made, and both failed, although the allied force was superior.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Yesterday, says the Boston Chronicle of the 5th, a man named William Grose, was brought before Justice Ladd, of the Police Court, in Cambridge, to answer to three several complaints—two for passing counterfeit bank bills, purporting to be of the denomination of the Merchants' Bank Salem, and for having in his possession, for an unlawful purpose, a number of implements, dies, moulds, &c., used in counterfeiting. Mr. Grose freely confessed his guilt on being arrested, and has since made admissions which leave no room to doubt that he has for a long time carried on in a successful manner, his counterfeiting operations. Yet so cautiously, artfully has he managed as to effectually conceal his guilt until now, and to ward off even the suspicion of his neighbors; although the police suspected, in April last, that he had passed counterfeit money, yet even their scrutiny could not find sufficient evidence to warrant legal proceedings. He has passed counterfeit bank bills at several places in Cambridge, and even in his own immediate neighborhood.

The officers on searching his premises, found dies, moulds, &c., for counterfeiting five franc pieces, dollars, half dollars and other coins. The examination was postponed till next week, to await the arrival of the officers of the Merchants' Bank in Salem, who will of course be government witnesses. He was committed to jail in East Cambridge, in default of bail in the sum of nine thousand dollars. From disclosures which have been made, and other circumstances that have come to light, it is highly probable that other arrests will immediately follow.

Fire in Searsport. Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the L of the "Union House," in Searsport, which entirely consumed the house and stable. Loss $2000. The house was occupied at the time by Moses Mosman. It was under some liability, and is understood to have been insured for Mr. Mosman's benefit to a considerable amount. Owing to the high wind at the time several other buildings were endangered, and it was only through great efforts that they were saved.

[Free Press.

Loss of United States Troops. The steamer Thomas F. Ray, on the White River, Arkansas, when fifty miles above its mouth, on the 12th December, burst her mud pipe, by which several lives were lost. Major Merrill was on board, with a party of United States soldiers *en route* for Fort Washita. Four soldiers and one of the crew were drowned, and ten other soldiers and several of the crew were severely scalded. There was no medical aid within fifty miles, and the boat could not be repaired for several days. Major Merrill escaped without injury, and was doing all he could for the poor sufferers.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia, with one week's later news, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last.

GREAT BRITAIN. President Pierce's message was published in England on the 18th inst. The public mind was so occupied by the war that the message was passed over almost without remark.

The bill to enlist 40,000 Germans had awakened protracted debates in Parliament.

Mr. Milner Gibson said that the enlistment of foreign mercenaries, independently of their governments, was a violation of the principle of neutrality, and might be taken advantage of by Russia, to hire privateers from the United States.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he will propose that the duty on tea remain at eighteen pence per pound till peace be restored.

The Foreign enlistment bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed by a majority of 38. This foreign enlistment is strongly repugnant to the feelings of the people, and is regarded as a job to put money in the purses of our cousins, the Hanovers and Gothas, in exchange for a few thousands of spare subjects.

Sir Charles Napier had returned to England, and landed at Portsmouth, where he had been well received by great crowds of people.

FRANCE. The proposed loan occupies the public attention, but the loan may be postponed till March.

There is a rumor that France will reduce the duty fifty per cent on tallow, cocoanut oil and greases.

AUSTRIA. The Morning Chronicle publishes the following despatch :—

Vienna, Dec. 14. That the ratifications of the triple treaty were exchanged to-day is reliable. It is reported that Russia accepts the four points as the basis for peace negotiations, but the razing of Sebastopol or the secession of the Black Sea fleet will never be agreed to. If inoffensive equivalents are proposed, Russia promises their acceptance.

The Emperor of Austria has sent the decoration of the Order of St. Stephen to Louis Napoleon, as a mark of his esteem.

PRUSSIA. On the 2d, the Chambers resolved to open the Prussian coasting trade to English shipping.

EGYPT. M. Lesseppe, ex-French Consul in Egypt, has obtained a firman, granting authority to a joint stock company across the Isthmus of Suez, the company to collect tolls for 99 years. The canal is to be completed in twelve years, and the Viceroy, without expending any money, is to have fifteen per cent. of the profits.

CHINA. The treaty between Great Britain and Japan has proved very favorable for both parties. Sir James Stirling attempted to obtain similar terms for France, but the Japanese ministers refused to grant them. A special French mission will be sent, together with the British and French ministers, and Mr. McLean, who will take with him the steamers Powhattan and John Hancock and a schooner.

THE WAR NEWS. A Vienna semi-official despatch states that Prussia has expressed her determination not to adhere to the triple treaty, but will renew negotiations with France and England on her own account. In confirmation of this, as it were, Baron Usedom has already arrived in London, charged with a special mission from Prussia.

On the 6th, the Russian war steamer Vladimir, and another steamer unknown, came out of Sebastopol, and took up a position off the Quarantine Fort, commanding the flank of the French land forces, and opened a fire, but the English steamer Valorous and Terrible, and a French steamer bore down upon them, and compelled them to enter the harbor, protected by the Russian batteries.

The Russian were making continuous sallies against the French position, but they were at times promptly repulsed. The 9th, 90th, and part of the 34th, British regiments, had landed since the 4th.

Gen. Pennefather was ill at Balaclava. Lord Cardigan had left for England.

The following despach from Admiral Hamelin appears in the Moniteur :—

"*Kamisch Bay, Dec.* 12. A severe cannonade has been going on. Two sorties of the Russians have been repulsed. The enemy were received with a well sustained fire of musketry, and driven back at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle."

FROM SEBASTOPOL. We resume the diary from this quarter :

Nov. 25. The correspondent of the London Times writes: "Although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people. They must know, sooner or later, that the siege has been for many days suspended—that our batteries are used-up and silent—and that our army are much exhausted by the effects of excessive labor and watching, wet and storm, to which they have been incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self evident; but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to the task of holding its position, and to inflict chastisement on all assailants that may venture to attack them. Nothing would so animate our men, now destitute of all stimulating influences, beyond those of spirits which nothing can daunt, as the prospect of meeting the Russians outside their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign at the point of the bayonet.

From the 25th to the 29th numerous sorties by the Russians are reported, but no engagement of consequence.

Nov. 29. We have storms of wind and rain to-day. The Russians have much strengthened their defenses, have scarped the ground in front of their batteries, and constructed a strong abatis in front of their lines. The general prospects on the south side are that the Russians mount one hundred guns more than when the siege commenced. On the contrary, the British have erected a very powerful new battery on the eminence north of the Valley of Inkermann, and commanding every house in Sebastopol. Its fire has not yet opened. This is another and a great step towards the complete investment of the place. Since the siege began, twenty British soldiers have deserted to the Russians. Russian deserters say provisions and ammunition are becoming scarce, in Sebastopol, but there is no famine for either. To-day it was observed that the Russians are arming their ships in the harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.

Gen. Liprandi has been deprived of his command, for a fault committed at Inkermann on the 5th of November.

THE DANUBE. Five thousand French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th, on their way to the Crimea. The contingent of Omar Pacha's force, to be sent to the Crimea, is now called 45,000 men. Omar Pacha will himself embark next week. General Guyon, Hassein Pacha, and ten Polish staff officers are ordered to the Crimea from Asia.

THE BALTIC. As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tirinoff left Sweaborg, Oct. 30, with nine ships and steamed as far as Dagoe. On the 10th November, Admiral Rumaingoff left Sweaborg with the remaining four ships of the line, towed by steam frigates, and the whole fleet went safely into Cronstadt.

PENNSYLVANIA—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 5. The Governor's Message states the aggregate receipts into the State Treasury last year to have been $6,666,000; payments $5,425,000; balance on hand $1,220,000. He alludes to the vote by the people relative to the prohibitory liquor law, and remarks that, although the vote shows that the people are averse to that particular measure, it gives no reason to suppose they are opposed to reformation. He recommends the revision of the license laws.

BODY FOUND. The body of a female was found washed ashore at "Cane's Cove," near the place where the Bath schooner went ashore, and went to pieces, and is supposed to be the wife of a seaman belonging to Fayette, Maine, named Folsom, and was a native of the Province of Nova Scotia. [Bath Mirror.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

SENATE. The Senators elect, to the number of 21, appeared in the Senate Chamber and took their seats. Mr. Eaton of Kennebec was chosen chairman.

The Governor, was then notified that a quorum of Senators elect were in attendance in the Senate Chamber, ready to take and subscribe the oaths required by the Constitution, to enable them to enter upon the discharge of their duties as Senators.

The Governor, accompanied by the Executive Council and the Heads of Departments, then came in and administered to the Senators elect, the qualifying oaths.

After the withdrawal of the Governor and suite, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cone, of Hallowell.

The Senate proceeded to choose a Secretary, and Louis O. Cowan, of Biddeford, received 19 votes, the whole number thrown, and was declared elected. The oath of office was then administered by Jas. L. Childs Esq., and he entered upon the duties of his office.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Crehore, Ruggles and Pease, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the Senate. Having attended to that duty, the committee reported as follows :—

Whole number of votes, 20
Franklin Muzzy had 20

The report was accepted, and Mr. Muzzy declared elected President of the Senate. Mr. M. signified his acceptance in the following address :

SENATORS,—I tender you my sincere thanks for this distinguished expression of your confidence.

I accept the position you have assigned me—but I cannot bring to your service the advantage of any experience in the discharge of its duties. I can only assure you of my constant efforts to render the proceedings of this branch in the highest degree useful to the State and agreeable to its members. And I may add, that my only hope of success in my efforts, arises from the confidence I feel in being at all times sustained and directed by your friendly advice and co-operation.

Edwin Freeman, of Augusta, was elected Messenger, receiving all the votes thrown.

Joseph W. Knowlton was elected Assistant Secretary by 18 out of 20 votes, on a second ballot, no quorum voting the first time.

James Shaw was elected Assistant Messenger, receiving all the votes thrown.

Mr. Blake was charged with a similar message to to the Governor and Council, and subsequently reported that he had delivered the same.

The Secretary of State laid upon the table the return of votes for Senators for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Willis, the Senatorial votes were referred to a select committee consisting of the following Senators, viz : Messrs. Willis, Eaton, Downes, Ruggles, Pease, Watson, Cushing, Adams and Currier.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Penobscot, the Rules and Orders of the last Senate were adopted as the Rules and Orders of the present Senate, until otherwise ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The members elect, to the number of 147, assembled in convention and were called to order by Mr. Ingersoll, of Bangor, on whose nomination Mr. Hill, of Bangor, was appointed Chairman.

A message was sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of members elect of the House of Representatives was present, and requesting his attendance for the purpose of administering the qualifying oaths. The Governor returned a message that he would attend the Convention forthwith. The Governor then came in and the members took and subscribed the prescribed oaths.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Clerk, with the following result :—

Whole number of votes, 140
Necessary for a choice, 71
Henry K. Baker, of Hallowell, had 103
Alanson B. Farwell, of Farmington, had 35
Scattering, 2

Mr. Baker was declared elected. He was qualified before Job Prince, Esq., and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

A committee was then appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker, and subsequently reported as follows :—

Whole number of votes, 147
Necessary for a choice, 74
Sidney Perham had 106
Asa Smith had 60
Ebenezer Greenleaf had 1

Mr. Perham was declared elected. He was conducted to the chair by Mr. Smith, of Mattawamkeag, and addressed the House as follows :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for this expression of your confidence. I trust I am not unmindful of the responsible duties of the post you have voluntarily assigned me ; and relying on your indulgence and co-operation, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of presiding officer of this branch of the Legislature with impartiality to its members, and fidelity to the State.

Benj. Freeman was elected assistant clerk.

Benj. B. Thomas was appointed Messenger, and Stephen R. Potter, Assistant Messenger.

The clergymen of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, were invited to act as Chaplains during the session. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

SENATE. Mr. Willis of Portland, from the select committee on the return of votes for Senators submitted a report which was accepted and adopted by the Senate.

The committee reported ten vacancies, with the constitutional candidates, as follows :—

In Aroostook one, and John McClusky (dem.) of Houlton, and Nathaniel Blake, Republican, of No. 11, R. 5, are the constitutional candidates.

In Lincoln two, and Cornelius Turner, of Wiscasset, Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Republicans; Edwin Noyes, of West Bath, and John A. Levensaler, of Waldoborough, (democrats,) are the candidates.

In Oxford two, and Mark H. Dunnell, of Hebron, Timothy Walker, of Rumford, Republicans, Abernethy Grover of Albany, and Caleb P. Holland of Canton, Democrats are the candidates.

In Somerset two, and Wm. R. Flint of North Anson, James B. Dascomb of Bloomfield, Republicans, John P. Hodsdon of New Portland, and Van Rensellaer Tuttle of Canaan, Democrats, are the candidates.

In York three, and John N. Goodwin of South Berwick, John F. Scammon of Saco, and Alexander Dennett of York, Republicans, and Thomas M. Hayes of Saco, Alexander Judkins of Berwick, and John Kezar of Parsonfield, Democrats, are the candidates.

The committee have rejected the vote of the plantation of Hancock in the County of Aroostook, because the return does not comply with the law regulating elections in un-incorporated places.

A message was received from the House by Mr. Hill of Bangor, informing the Senate that the House is organized, by the choice of Sidney Perham as Speaker, and H. K. Baker as Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Blake, ordered, that a message be sent to the House, informing them of the vacancies in the Senate, and proposing a Convention, to be holden at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of filling the same.

A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition.

The Senate at 11 o'clock repaired to the hall of the House for that purpose.

The Senate having returned—

On motion of Mr. Thorndike, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to notify John F. Scammon, John N. Goodwin, Alexander Dennett, Nathaniel Blake, Cornelius Turner, Alonzo Garcelon, Mark H. Dunnell, Timothy Walker, William R. Flint, James B. Dascomb, of their election as Senators—all were present in the Senate Chamber except Mr. Scammon—and on motion of Mr. Thorndike they were conducted before the Governor and Council, to take and subscribe the constitutional oath.

Mr. Thorndike returned with the nine Senators, and reported that they had taken the necessary oaths before the Governor and Council.

On motion of Mr. Blake of Penobscot—

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to invite the several clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell to officiate, in rotation, as Chaplains to the Senate for the present session.

On motion of the same Senator—

Ordered, That the standing hour for adjournment be to 10 o'clock each morning till otherwise ordered.

The Secretary of State laid before the Senate the returns of the votes for Governor for the current, political year.

On motion of Mr. Downes they were referred to a joint select committee, consisting of seven on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, and Messrs. Downes, Ruggles, Hitchborn, Quimby, Elliott, Shepard, and Torsey were appointed on the part of the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hill, of Bangor, presented the petition of the County Commissioners of Franklin, and it was referred to the delegation from that county.

The same gentleman had leave to lay a bill on the table to abolish the January Term of the Supreme Court in Franklin county, and had the same reference.

A message was received from the Senate through Senator Thorndike, informing the House of the organization of the Senate.

Messages were sent by Messrs. Hill of Bangor, Hobart of Edmunds, to the Senate, and to the Governor and Council, announcing the organization of the House.

Mr. Lincoln of Hallowell, presented the petition of S. C. Whittier et al., that certain property of theirs may be set off from Farmingdale and annexed to Hallowell.

A message was received from the Senate through their Secretary, informing the House of the existence of ten vacancies in the Senate, and giving the names of the constitutional candidates, and proposing a convention of the two branches at eleven o'clock this day, and the House concurred in this proposition, and on motion of Mr. Hill of Bangor he was charged with a message to the Senate to that effect.

A message was received from the Governor returning with his objections a bill passed at the last session for the taxation of certain bank stock, which was read and on motion of Mr. Hill laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

CONVENTION.

The Senate came in, and a committee having been appointed, the convention proceeded to ballot to fill the vacancies in the Senate. The following constitutional candidates were elected :—

First District—John F. Scammon, John N. Goodwin, and Alexander Dennett.

Third District—Alonzo Garcelon, and Edwin Noyes.

Eighth District—Nathaniel Blake.

Eleventh District—Wm. R. Flint and James B. Dascomb.

Thirteenth District—Mark H. Dunnell and Timothy Walker.

The convention then dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Bangor, the usual hour of meeting was fixed at 10 A. M.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, informing the House that he had laid before the Senate the Returns for Governor for the current political year.

An order came from the Senate, referring the Gubernatorial votes to Senators Downes, Ruggles, Hitchborn, Quimby, Elliot, and Torsey, and the House joined Messrs. Lincoln, of Hallowell, Woodman, of Minot, Haskell, of Hodgdon, Came, of Portland, Potter, of Strong, Buck, of Bucksport, Rawson, of Waldoboro', Durell, of Oxford, Smith of Mattawamkeag, Blake, of Orneville, Lincoln, of Bath, Heald, of Anson, Cushing, of Frankfort, Gunnison, of Eastport, and Andrews, of Biddeford.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE. Mr. Currier, from the Joint Select Committee, consisting of the joint delegation from Franklin County, to which was referred a petition relating to the subject, reported a bill to abolish the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Franklin County, which was read a first and second time, and passed to be engrossed.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committee :

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Boody, Pease, Currier, Sprague, Goodwin, Turner, Watson, Dunnells, Blake, of Penobscot, Dascomb, Baker.

Mr. Downes, from the Joint Select Committee on Gubernatorial votes, made the following report :

That the whole number of legal votes given for Governor was 90633
Necessary for a choice, 45317
Anson P. Morrill has 44565
Albion K. Parris has 28462
Isaac Reed has 14001
Shepard Cary has 3478
Scattering, 127

That no choice by the people has been effected, and that Anson P. Morrill, Albion K. Parris, Isaac Reed, and Shepard Cary are the constitutional candidates.

The returns from Hancock, Limestone, Moro and Orient Gore plantations, and Alton, were rejected for various informalities.

The report was accepted.

A message was received from the House, announcing that that body has elected Isaac Reed and Anson P. Morrill as candidates to be sent to the Senate, from which the Senate are to elect a Governor for the current political year.

Half-past one was assigned for the election, at which time a committee was appointed to receive and count the votes for Governor, who reported as follows :

Whole number of votes 30
Necessary to a choice 16
Anson P. Morrill had 30

The Report was accepted, and Anson P. Morrill declared duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political year.

A message was sent to the House informing them of the result of the election, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Hon. Anson P. Morrill, and notify him of his election. Adjourned.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hill, of Bangor, it was ordered that the objection of the Governor to the bill providing for the taxation of certain bank stock be entered upon the journal, and that Tuesday next at 12 o'clock be assigned for taking the question on its passage to be enacted.

The report of the committee on Gubernatorial votes was accepted in concurrence. [See Senate proceedings.]

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Bangor, the rules were suspended, and 20 minutes before one o'clock assigned for the election on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Burpee of Rockland, the House agreed to vote for the two candidates on one ballot.

At the appointed hour a committee of seven were appointed to receive and count votes.

The committee reported as follows :

Whole number of ballots, 148
Necessary for a chice, 75
Isaac Reed, 116
Anson P. Morrill, 106
Albion K. Paris, 52
Shepard Cary, 1

And Isaac Reed and Anson P. Morrill, were declared to be the constitutional candidates from whom the Senate shall choose one to be Governor. On motion of Mr. Hill, of Bangor, information of the fact was communicated to the Senate.

A message was subsequently received from the Senate, informing the House that that body had made choice of Anson P. Morrill as Governor.

An order was received from the Senate appointing a committee to wait on Hon. Anson P. Morrill and inform him of his election as Governor. The House joined seven members.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Scammon, the Senator elect, from York, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The committee to wait upon Hon. Anson P. Morrill, reported that they had fulfilled their duty, and that Mr. Morrill was pleased to reply that he was not insensible to the honor thus conferred upon him; that he did not seek nor covet office, but as it had fallen upon him, he accepted the responsible trust, and would endeavor faithfully to discharge its duties to the best of his ability. He was further pleased to say that he would be ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office whenever it should suit the convenience of the Legislature.

An order was passed, in which the House concurred for a convention at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Secretary of State and seven Councillors, and at the hour assigned the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House for the purpose above named.

On the return of the Senate, it was ordered that the Secretary of the State, be directed to notify the Councillors elect of their election.

A message was sent to the House, proposing a convention of both houses, at a quarter before 12, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, in which the House concurred. The Senate then went into convention.

After their return a message was sent to the Governor, informing him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication it might please him to make, whereupon the Governor through the Secretary of State, laid before the Senate his Inaugural Address, which was read, and 2500 copies ordered printed for the use of the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE. At half-past ten o'clock the House went into convention with the Senate, for the purpose of choosing Secretary of State, and Councillors.

On the ballot for Secretary of State, Alden Jackson had 134 out of 170 votes, and was declared elected.

Being notified of his election, Mr. Jackson signified his acceptance of the office.

The vote for Councillors, resulted in the choice of Noah Smith, Jr., of Calais; Abner Coburn, of Bloomfield; Charles Danforth of Gardiner; Franklin Clark, of Wiscasset; Ammi Cutter, of Lovell; Jason M. Weeks, of Bangor; and Marshall Cram of Bridgton.

The committee appointed to wait upon Hon. Anson P. Morrill and inform him of his election as Governor, reported that they had attended to their duty and that the Governor elect had signified his acceptance and readiness to be qualified.

In accordance with a proposition from the Senate, the House went into convention with that body, at a quarter before 12, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, who, being notified of the convention and its purpose, came in, and before the Senate, and in the presence of the two houses, took and subscribed the oaths prescribed by the constitution. The Secretary of State made the usual proclamation. The Governor then retired, and the convention separated.

Mr. Hill, of Bangor, was charged with a message to the Governor, informing him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Secretary of State came in and laid on the table a message from the Governor, which was read, and 2500 copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

SENATE. The President laid before the Senate the Treasurer's Report.

Bill to abolish the January Term of the Supreme Court for the County of Franklin (passed to be engrossed in the Sennate) came back from the House amended by inserting a provision dispensing with the draft of jurors. The Senate receded and concurred, and passed the bill to be engrossed as amended. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The bill from the Senate to abolish the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court of the County of Franklin was explained by Mr. Hill of Bangor, on whose motion it was carried through its several readings, and then passed to be engrossed in concurrence—the vote passing. The bill was then reconsidered on Mr. Hill's motion, and amended so as to provide that no jurors be drawn to serve at the April term. The bill was again passed to be engrossed.

The Speaker then announced the following committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Hill of Bangor, Gunnison of Eastport, Burgess of Oldtown, Rawson of Waldoboro', Andrews of Biddeford, Ham of Lewiston, and Staples of Swanville.

On Finance—Thomas of Portland, Burpee of Rockland, Hobart of Edmunds, McGilvery of Searsport, Lincoln of Hallowell, Bray of Turner, and Stillings of Berwick.

Mr. Hill of Bangor, presented the remonstrance of John Murphy, Jr., against the right of Alden Kennedy to a seat in the House. It was referred to the committee on Elections.

Mr. Hill of Bangor, laid on the table a bill additional to chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes: (no judgment shall be rendered against an officer for properly serving process under any statute.) To-morrow was assigned for third reading.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, transmitting his Report. It was laid on the table and afterwards referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Lincoln of Hallowell, laid on the table a bill to amend an act incorporating the Maine Oil Cloth and Carpet Company (changing the name to Maine Carpet Company.) Read, and to-morrow assigned for third reading. Adjourned.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$11 00 @ 13 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 20 @ 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal	1 25 @ 1 50	Lamb,	7 @ 9
Wheat,	2 00 @ 2 25	Turkey,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 25 @ 1 33	Chickens,	8 @ 10
Corn,	1 10 @ 1 16	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 50 @ 1 87	Clover Seed,	12 @ 14
Oats,	50 @ 55	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	65 @ 70	Red Top,	1 50 @ 1 75
Dried Apples	4 @ 5	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	20 @ 25	Hay	14 00 @ 16 50
Winter do.,	50 @ 60	Lime,	1 10 @ 0 00
Butter,	22 @ 25	Fleece Wool,	23 @ 29
Cheese,	12 @ 13	Pulled do.,	21 @ 32
Eggs,	20 @ 25	Lambskins,	40 @ 60
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	4 @ 5

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 4.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 2375 Sheep, and 425 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 00 @ 8 50; first quality $7 50 @ $8 00; second $6 50 @ $7 00; third $6 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $88 to $135.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $24 to $48.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 00 to $5 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 5 to 6½c.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 8.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $9 25; fancy, $10 00; Genesee Extra, $11 25 @ 12 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1, and White at 97c. Oats, 60 @ 62c. Rye, in lots, $1 41.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $20 ₩ ton, cash.

Dr. Ordway's Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS AND JAUNDICE,—Its effects are new and wonderful, removing obstructions from the liver, opening the pores of the skin, carrying off the morbid matter, relieving the side and all-gone feelings of the stomach: and removing low spirits and despondency, which is the result of this disagreeable and fatal disease.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,—A fair trial will convince you there is nothing like it.

FOR CANCEROUS HUMORS,—It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in Lawrence, has been troubled with cancer for years; by taking two bottles says she is now quite well.

FOR COSTIVENESS,—One gentleman says it was the only medicine which cured him.

FOR KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES,—It is spoken of in the highest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he has now resumed his studies.

One lady in Salem was perfectly cured of Periodical Sick Headache, by the use of two bottles.

Mr. Williams, of Lawrence, had Humors in his eyes for years,—was cured by the use of the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier.

For Chills and Fever, Mercurial diseases, Taints in the system, it stands unrivalled.

Sometimes where the system is much deranged it will cause disagreeable feelings at first; but continue its use as the indications are favorable.

It is purely vegetable and its compound and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe. 3w3

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

Board of Agriculture.

The Members elect of the Maine Board of Agriculture are hereby notified that their session will commence in the Hall in the basement of the State House, on the third Wednesday on this month, (17th,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. HOLMES Sec'y.

Augusta, Jan. 1st, 1855. 2w2

Donations for the Mammoth Fair.

To be held at Farmington Falls, Jan. 23, 24 and 25. Persons to whom this circular has been sent, requesting donations for this Fair, and all others who are willing to contribute to it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to send in their donations without delay. Gifts of money, and goods of all kinds, will be gratefully received. They may be directed to Mrs S. L. Forbush, or Mrs. Mary Croswell, of Farmington Falls. Mrs. Butts, of West New Portland, Mrs. Bartlett, of North New Portland, Mrs. Mitchell, of Temple, Mrs. Green, of Peru. The Gifts will please be forwarded by them or others to Mrs. S. L. Forbush, of Farmington Falls, as soon as possible, as it is necessary she should have them at the earliest convenient opportunity.

SARAH E. FORBUSH, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, smiled—till woman smiled!

In this city, 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Abbot, Mr. WM. H. HORN to Miss CATHERINE C. ROBBINS, both of Vassalboro'.

In this city, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Mr. GEORGE H. PRESCOTT to Miss EDITH A. FIELD.

In Albion, 1st inst., by Thos. Burrill, Esq., Mr. JOHN P. STONE of Portland, to Miss SUSAN M. GARDINER of A.

In Fayette, 1st inst., by Rev. A. Barrows, Mr. J. T. MILLER to Miss ELIZA FOLSOM.

In North Anson, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS to Miss MARY B. BRECK of China.

In Vassalboro', on New Year's Eve, by James Rowe, Esq., Mr. CHARLES H. GRAY of China, to Miss CAROLINE A. MOWER.

In Waterville, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. JOHN A. CILLEY of Fairfield, to Miss EMILY JONES of Clinton.

In North Waldoboro', Dec. 31, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Mr. ALMOND ACHORN to Miss SARAH JANE ORFF, both of Waldoboro'; 2d inst., Mr. ALDEN WEAVER to Miss MARY ELLEN MINK, both of Washington.

In Vienna, Dec. 18, by T. C. Norris, Esq., Mr. ANDREW NEAL, Jr. to Miss HARRIET F. JOHNSON, both of V.

In Belgrade, Dec. 31, by N. Frost, Esq., Mr. REUBEN H. YEATON to Miss MARY A. PAGE.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Vassalboro', 26th ult., of billious fever, HIEMPSAL WHITEHOUSE, son of Daniel and Merab Whitehouse, aged 31 years.

In Maumee City, Ohio, MARY MITCHELL, wife of Edward C. Mitchell, formerly of Winthrop.

In Anson, JAMES ALLEN, aged 72.

In North Anson, SALLY HILTON, aged 47.

In New Orleans, WM. A. B. PACE, printer, aged 29. He was the swiftest type-setter in America—averaged two thousand em's in an hour, and could sustain this speed for ten hours—recently a compositor in New York.

In Cornville, Nov. 22d, THOMAS PAINE, aged 80.

In Chesterville, Dec. 26, HOSEA SPAULDING, aged 56. [Mass. papers please copy.

In Wiscasset, 2d inst., WM. GREENLEAF, a native of Haverhill, Mass., aged 73.

New and Valuable School Book.

ELOCUTIONARY; OR, FIFTH READER.

BY SALEM TOWN, LL. D.

THIS WORK, to the preparation of which its distinguished author has devoted nearly three years, is now in press, and will be published on or about the first of January. The want of a Book of high order, suitable for the advanced classes in Common Schools and Academies, has been long felt by Teachers throughout the country, and it was at the earnest solicitation of leading friends of Education in different sections, that Dr. Town was induced to prepare this volume, in which he has had the valuable assistance of several practical Instructors. The selections are from the purest standard authors of Europe and the United States, and consist of every variety of style within the limits of refined expression and sound morality.

The Elocutionary rules accompanying the Lessons will be found plain, practical, and of indisputable importance.

Dr. Town has been for more than half a century an eminently successful Teacher, and the experience thus acquired, he has brought into the preparation of his several Reading Books. His series of SCHOOL BOOKS is now in use in every State in the Union; and the demand for which has been, and still continues at the rate of more than

HALF A MILLION COPIES ANNUALLY.

The Publishers propose to furnish this work at a very low price, for the purpose of introducing it into Schools, and copies will be furnished gratis for examination, with reference to their introduction. SANBORN & CARTER.

Portland, Jan. 5, 1855. 8w3

CLOCKS.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., for sale by the dozen or single. Clocks Repaired.

C. F. WINGATE.

3m3 South End Water Street, Augusta.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

FOR *thickening, and restoring decayed hair,* is adopted by the first physicians in Europe and America, and has a sale unprecedented in the history of *Materia Medica;* not as the results of paid newspaper puffs, and home-made certificates, but from its universal *pleasing character,* and *wonderful effects,* speedily revealing themselves, wherever used.

S. D. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, Gen'l Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the world. Price 25 cts. in large bottles. 1w3

PLASTER PARIS.

PLASTER, LIME, and CEMENT, for which all kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange by

3 COLBURN & FAUGHT.

A FRESH lot of SPRUCE GUM, just received, and for sale by F. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta. 2w3

A LARGE lot of KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY just received, and for sale wholesale and retail by F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries,

2w3 No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta.

F. Richardson's Quadrille Band.

F. RICHARDSON respectfully informs the public that he is now ready to furnish music for balls, social assemblies, and private parties. From one to four pieces furnished, as may be desired. All orders should be directed to F. RICHARDSON, Mt. Vernon.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 8th, 1855. 3

DR. J. W. POLLARD'S HEAD ACHE KILLER. Price 50 cents. Sold at West end Kennebec Bridge by

3 J. S. MANLEY.

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my son, Joseph L. Gray, his time until he is of age, and I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his wages after this date. ANDREW GRAY.

Monmouth, Jan. 1, 1855. *3w3

GREAT BARGAINS AT BOSWORTH'S.

IF you would like to buy Clothing, Cloths, and Furnishing Goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they have been sold before, please call at BOSWORTH'S, nearly opposite the Stanley House. 3 January 8th, 1855.

AUGUSTA M. F. I. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment has been made in this Company upon the several premium notes in the First Class, to pay losses which occurred in said Class between Jan 1, 1853, and Jan. 1, 1855; and also upon the premium notes in the Second Class, to pay losses which occurred in said Class between Jan. 1, 1854, and Jan. 1. 1855—and that the first day of March next is the time fixed for the payment of the same.

Per order of the Directors. W. F. HALLETT, Treas.

Augusta, Jan 9, 1855. 3

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER,

For Writing without Pen or Ink,

Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indelibly, and

MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS Article is absolutely the best portable Inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket constitutes a travelling Inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick, sharpened to a point, writes equally as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of Drawing and Painting—taught in ONE LESSON. Any leaf, plant, or flower can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidery patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex: and, indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark Linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic Paper, likewise, ONE or FOUR copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each Package contains Four different colors—Black, Blue, Green, and Red, with full and printed instructions, for ALL to use, and will last sufficiently long to obtain Five Hundred distinct Impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Price $2 a dozen; or, Five for one dollar. Single packages, 25 cts.

Address, post-paid, N. HUBBELL,
167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press.

"HUBBELL'S MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial."

—Philadelphia Merchant.

"It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it richly deserves."—Tribune.

"Just what the public has long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement."

3m3 —Journal & Courier.

NEW MILLINER'S GOODS.

LADIES—Now is your time to furnish yourselves with a rich bonnet at very low cost.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

MISSES EDWARDS & GODDARD would say to their patrons in Augusta and vicinity, that, wishing to dispose of their present stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of bonnets, ribbons, plumes and flowers, ladies' caps and headdresses, velvets, and all styles of dress trimmings, embroidery, saddler's and sewing silk, and all articles usually found in a large assortment of Millinery Goods, that they will sell at reduced prices for 30 days. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Rooms over Nason & Hamlen's Dry Goods store, corner of Bridge and Water Streets.

Augusta, Jan. 8, 1855. 4w3

Statement of Brighton Market for 1854.

65,065 Beef Cattle.	Sales estimated at	$3,318,315
20,840 Stores.	" "	604,360
213,660 Sheep.	" "	801,225
83,489 Swine.	" "	604,230
		$3,328,130

1853.

65,835 Beef Cattle.
26,336 Stores.
222,060 Sheep
89,360 Swine.
Estimated sales $5,051,326.

1852.

54,560 Beef Cattle.
20,615 Stores.
252,595 Sheep.
86,350 Swine.
Estimated sales $3,921,645

GENUINE BEAR'S OIL for sale by F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries,

2w3 No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water Street.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES for sale by F. W. KINSMAN & CO.

Price 25 cents per Box. 3m3

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1855.

JOHN W. DUNHAM, Guardian of NATHANIEL GURNEY, of Fayette, in said County, non compos, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 2d Monday of Feb. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 3

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1855.

FREDERICK R. SHERMAN, Administrator on the Estate of MOSES FROST, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy.—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 3

To the Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned respectfully represents, that Mrs. Betsey Irvine, late of Belgrade, in said County, died in January, 1853, intestate, leaving personal estate to the amount of twenty dollars, that her husband and other heirs neglect and refuse to take out letters of administration on said estate; that your petitioners are creditors of said deceased, and that by the neglect and refusal aforesaid, they are deprived of their just and legal rights. They therefore pray your Honor to appoint some suitable person to administer said Estate according to law; and would respectfully recommend John Libby, of Belgrade, as a suitable person for that trust.

W. W SPRINGER,
WILLIAM WYMAN,
A. D. LIBBY.

Nov. 9, 1854.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, in Augusta, on the second Monday of January,* 1855.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered,* That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of February next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 3

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1854.

JAMES POPE, Guardian of Richard A. Shepherd, of Vassalborough, in said County, minor, having presented his final account of Guardianship of said ward, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1854.

LORA B. STEVENS, Guardian of Silas H. Haskell and Wm. Haskell, of Greene, formerly in said county, minors, having presented his fourth account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held a Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1854.

RUTH E. PIERCE, widow of JEFFERSON PIERCE, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 2

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1854.

ASA AXTELL, Guardian of Nancy J. Yeaton and Ruth P. Yeaton, of Belgrade, in said County, minors, having presented his fourth account of Guardianship of said wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2

Price Reduced.

THE subscriber has just received a very large quantity of Holloway's world renowned PILLS and OINTMENT, with prices reduced one-third from former sales. Sold in pots and boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1.

2 J. S. MANLEY, West End Kennebec Bridge.

Book Agents Attend!

50 AGENTS WANTED immediately to canvass for new and popular works. A great chance for making money is here offered, if applied for soon.

J. DINSMORE & SON.

Skowhegan, Dec. 4, 1854. 6w51

FRESH FLOUR AND RYE.

JUST received from New York via Bath,
20 bbls Hiram Smith Double Extra Flour.
40 do. Ontario Co. do. do. do.
30 do. Stone Mills Extra Genesee do.
40 do. Aurelian Mills Extra St. Louis do.
50 do. Extra Ohio Round Hoop do.
50 do. Superfine do. do. do.
50 do. Genesee do. do.
100 bush. Prime Rye.

Which, together with a prime assortment of Corn, Pork, Lard, Fish and Cheese now in store, will be sold at fair prices for cash only, at No 1 Smith Block.

ARNO A. BITTUES.

Dec. 19th, 1854. 52

NEW YORK & CALIFORNIA

Steamship Line. (Via Nicaragua.)

The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS, or DANIEL WEBSTER, all first class steamships, will leave New York on the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday, the Monday following will be the sailing day. Connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good macadamized road in carriages, with the steamships SIERRA NEVADA, YANKEE BLADE, CORTEZ, UNCLE SAM, PACIFIC, and BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan Del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Transit Route, for San Francisco, on the arrival of the passengers. Apply to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent,
5 Bowling Green, New York

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cts. per ½ oz.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Daily, $6 00; Semi-Weekly $3 00; Weekly, $2 00.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences its XIVth annual volume with the month of September—commences it with a circulation (115,000) larger than was ever before accorded to any general newspaper whatever. This circulation has been gradually and laboriously attained by concentrating upon The Tribune the efforts of many editors and correspondents and by a greater liberality of outlay in each department than was probably ever before risked on any journal. It has been attained not by sailing smoothly in the current of Opinion before the wind and basking in the smiles of majorities, but by an earnest, fearless devotion to Truth and Progress as above all partisan exigencies, all temporary interests, all momentary illusions of popularity and success. Its thorough advocacy of Temperance and Prohibition, of Justice to the despised and down-trodden, and of the equal and inalienable Rights of the Human Race, irrespective of Sex or Creed or Color, have from time to time repelled many sunshine friends, whose prejudices or seeming interests were thereby contravened, but have combined to form a character which it will endeavor to maintain and assign it a position among journals which we feel that it will be henceforth a success not to impair.

The leading ideas to which The Tribune is devoted may be briefly set forth as follows: 1. Freedom, to do whatever is essentially right—not alone for white Americans, or Anglo-Saxons, or Caucasians even—not for one Race to determine whether they will or will not hold another Race in abject bondage—but for every Race and Nation, and every adult rational human being. This Freedom is rightfully absolute in the broad domain of Opinion, and involves the equal and imperative right to Political Franchises; 2. Order, or the necessary right of the legally indicated majority to interdict in the sphere of Action all practices which it deems demoralizing, therefore prejudicial to the common weal; 3. Beneficence, or the wisdom and policy of employing the resources and credit of the community to accomplish works of general and unquestioned utility to which individual means are inadequate, or which, though eminently conducive to the public good, do not promise to reimburse by their direct income the outlay required for their construction; 4. Industrial Development, as the corner-stone of a true and benignant National Policy, counting the naturalization of a new and valuable art or product of the soil as more important than the acquisition of a fresh province or island, and equally within the legitimate sphere of National concern and National effort; 5 Peace, as a vital condition of true Progress, to be cherished by the most anxious, assiduous study to proffer as readily as we are prone to require redress for every wrong, and never to be surrendered except at the call of endangered Liberty. Such are the chief landmarks by which The Tribune directs its course.

But a small portion of The Tribune is allotted to what is currently distinguished as light reading; but Reviews of New Books of decided interest, with choice extracts illustrating their quality, are freely given, while the great body of our paper is devoted to a lucid and careful digest of the News of the Day, with Editorial comments thereon. We have reliable Correspondents in each quarter of the globe, and in nearly all the principal cities of Europe and America, and their letters will aid our readers to a clearer understanding of the causes which are now gradually converting the Old World into one gigantic arena for the death struggle of rival interests, passions and ambitions.

The Tribune contains reliable reports of the Markets. Our Cattle Market reports alone are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are engaged in raising and selling Cattle.

No paper involving so great an expense as our Weekly and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at the price of these sheets except in connection with a Daily, nor could our Daily be sustained at its price without the aid of our Country editions. Large as our circulation is, it would involve us in ruinous loss but for the receipts for Advertising. We believe that in The Tribune is realized the largest variety and extent of solid information concerning the events of the day which has been or can be combined with extreme cheapness; and in that faith we commend it to the favorable regard of the reading public. We offer no premiums for subscribers, tempt none to take it by gambling prospects of winning farms or mansions in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its patrons, employ no traveling agents to importune people into taking it, and waste none of our room in dunning our subscribers for pay.

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE:

Single copy one year, $6 00 Clubs—same price.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Single copy, one year, $2 00
Three copies, one year, 5 00
Five copies, one year, 8 00
Ten copies, one year, 12 00
Twenty copies, *to one address,* 20 00
And any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum.

At the price to the $20 Clubs we cannot direct the paper to each subscriber.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the bills

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canadas received at par for subscriptions.

We have no traveling agents. Any one wishing to receive The Tribune need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money and write the name of the subscriber with the the Post-Office, County and State and direct it to

GREELY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

Semi-Weekly Tribune!

Persons residing at points where mails arrive oftener than once a week are requested to examine the Semi-Weekly. We regard it as the cheapest paper, all things considered, published in the United States.

TERMS:—Single copy, one year, $3 00
Two copies, " 5 00
Five copies, " 11 25

Postage on the Tribune.

The Postage on the Daily Tribune one year is $1 56
The Postage on the Weekly Tribune for one year is 26
The Postage on the Semi-Weekly for one year is 52

Payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the paper is received. GREELEY & McELRATH,

3w2 Tribune Office, New-York.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

W. JOSEPH & CO. have just received and are now opening the cheapest lot of DRY GOODS ever bro't to this market, which they purchased lately in New York at Auction, and entirely for cash, much below the cost of importation, and will offer the same to the public at a small advance.

DRESS GOODS

in great variety; some new and beautiful styles in Brocade, Plaid, Striped and Plain Silks, Raw Silk Plaids, French, German and Scotch Plaids, French Thibets in all colors; Coburg, Lyonese, Paramatta and Alpacca; Black Bombazine, extra quality; Superior Velvet for Talmas; Ladies' Cloth, all colors; Mousline de Laines, all wool and cotton and wool; Calicoes, Ginghams, etc.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—A splendid assortment of French and Hennekin's Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, Bay State, Long and Square do.

Embroideries, Gloves and Hosiery, White and Linen Goods.

A general assortment of Woolens, Domestic and Housekeeping Goods constantly on hand.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our goods before they purchase. W. JOSEPH & CO.,

Corner of Oak and Water Sts.

Yarn, Socks and Flannel, taken in exchange. 40

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes just received and for sale at wholesale, at the lowest Boston market prices, by S. S. BROOKS.

Prints!! Prints!!!

ONE case of Fast Colored Prints, at 6½ cts. per yard, at

1 POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

Collars.

THREE hundred Cambric, Lace and Muslin COLLARS, just received from auction, by

1 POTTER & BARTLETT.

Ladies' Cloths.

A Few more pieces of those handsome shades of Ladies' Cloths, with trimmings to match, just received and for sale very cheap, at 1 POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

DEXTER BOOK STORE,

Opposite Dexter House, Dexter, Maine.

CILLEY & COLBATH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOKS, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Toys and Fancy Goods generally. New Publications received as soon as issued, and will be sent to any address on the receipt of the publishers prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS as low as the lowest. Proprietors of the celebrated Know Nothing Ink. Orders solicited

W. S. CILLEY. 6m51 C. A. COLBATH.

Sugars.

25 BOXES HAVANA SUGAR; 30 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated do.; 20 bbls. Coffee Crushed do. Also Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans do., for sale by HEDGE & BARTLETT, So. Market Square.

Augusta, Oct. 9. 42

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

50 BBLS. Sperm, Whale and Lard Oil, Winter Strained, best quality, for sale by HEDGE & BARTLETT.

Oct. 9. 42

F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and all of the Popular Patent Medicines of the Day, Groceries, &c.,

No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta.

6m 37

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, situate in West Winthrop, on the middle road, leading from North Monmouth to Wayne. The Farm contains 75 acres of excellent land, divided by good stone wall into lots suitable for mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land. There are upon the premises a large two-story house, a barn, pig-house, and two excellent wells of water and several never-failing springs; also an orchard of engrafted fruit.

Any one wishing for a Stock or Dairy Farm would find this a good place.

For further particulars, inquire of E. HOLMES, Editor of the Farmer, or of the subscriber on the premises, where the crops can be examined by those disposed to call.

Price $1300. JOSEPH CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Sept. 10, 1854. 39tf

Winter Arrangement.

MORSE & MITCHELL'S LINE OF STAGES.

DAILY TO WATERVILLE, leaving Belfast every day, at 2 o'clock A. M. Arriving in Waterville in season for the 11 o'clock train of cars for Portland and Boston.

RETURNING.—Will leave Waterville every day at 11 o'clock, or on the arrival of the cars from Portland, passing through CHINA, ALBION, FREEDOM and KNOX.

Through Tickets sold at Belfast for Boston and Portland.

FARE—From Belfast to Waterville, $2 00
" " " Portland, 3 25
" " " Boston, 5 50

Freedom Accommodation—Daily.

Leaves Freedom every day at 7 o'clock, for Belfast.

RETURNING—Leaves Belfast every day at 2 o'clock.

Mail Line between Augusta and Belfast.

Leaves Augusta every day at 4 P. M., or on the arrival of the cars from Portland and Boston.

RETURNING—Leaves Belfast every day at 1½ o'clock P. M.

This line connects with the lines from Bangor and Rockland, every day.

Through Tickets sold for Portland and Boston.

FARE—To Boston, $5 25
" Portland, 3 25
" Augusta, 2 00

MORSE & MITCHELL, Proprietors.

Augusta, December, 1854. 1

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Augusta, Maine.

President—JOHN L. CUTLER, Augusta.

Directors.

Samuel Cony,	Augusta.	John M. Wood,	Portland.
George W. Stanley,	"	Charles Jones,	"
Darius Alden,	"	Sam'l P. Shaw,	Waterville.
Joseph H. Williams,	"	John D. Lang,	Vassalboro'.

THIS Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe HOME COMPANY, and who prefer to pay at once a *fair price* for insurance to a *Stock* Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated *assessments* in a mutual one.

This Company is now ready to issue Policies, and will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of $5,000 in any one risk.

☞ Application for insurance in this vicinity may be made to the subscriber at his office, (directly over the Post Office.)

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Aug. 24, 1854. 1y36

Monmouth Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will be at the office of said Company, at Monmouth Centre, on the last three days of every week during the year, for the transaction of business. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 12, and from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. Persons wishing to see the Records at the office, can do so on any business day of the week.

WASHINGTON WILCOX, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 22, 1824. 1

TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND

NOW READY.

No book of modern times by an UNKNOWN AUTHOR, has attained such a wide-spread fame, in so short a period, as

IDA MAY.

SEVEN Cities claimed the birth-place of Homer—an equal number of conjectures have been started as to the residence of the author of this book; but **The Secret is not out!** The interest in the book continues to increase.

The touching story of the heroine's sufferings and final triumph, will be read at every fireside. And to those who see a deeper purpose than to amuse a passing hour, the book will be doubly welcome. For sale by

STANWOOD & STURGIS, Augusta.

Price $1.25. 9w1

MRS. PAGE,

Teacher of Music, Singing, Piano Forte, &c.

TERMS.—From $6 to $8 per quarter.

References.

Mrs. W. K. WESTON, D. C. STANWOOD, Esq., Rev. W. A. P. DILLINGHAM.

Augusta, Dec., 1854. *3m1

HAIR WORK.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, half Wigs, and Top Pieces, Frizette Curls, Bands of Long Hair, &c., cheap as can be purchased. Also, Wigs exchanged. HUGH O'DONNELL,

Three doors north of the Hallowell Cotton Factory, sign of the Golden Ball. 40tf

GREAT BARGAINS in DRY GOODS, at

51tf KILBURN & BARTON'S.

THIBET & LYONESE CLOTHS, 33 per cent. under former prices, at 6w51 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

LONG SHAWLS, at greatly reduced prices, at

6w51 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, and PERFUMERY, sold wholesale and retail by J. W. COFREN, nearly opposite the Stanley House, Augusta. 50

HOBENSACK'S PILLS and WORM SYRUP, for sale by J. W. COFREN, nearly opposite the Stanley House, Augusta. 50

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

WILLIAM BLACK, Corner Water St. and Market Square,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Apothecary,

HAS just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Mats, Brooms, Sponges, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Mace, and pure Spices of all kinds, together with choice Family Groceries. Also, the largest assortment of Patent Medicines in the city, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded of the best Medicines. 52

CALIFORNIA.

☞ *TIME OF SAILING ALTERED!* ☜

NEW YORK & CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE. VIA NICARAGUA.

Through Tickets, including Isthmus Crossing. The Shortest and Cheapest route for SAN FRANCISCO! Through in Advance of the Mail.

THIS Line is composed of the following First Class Steamships: Star of the West, Prometheus, Daniel Webster, Northern Light, Sierra Nevada, Pacific, Brother Jonathan, Cortes, and Uncle Sam.

The days of sailing are the 12th and 27th of each month. When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of sailing will be the Monday following.

From San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic, to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific Ocean, passengers will be promptly conveyed over the NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE, having but twelve miles of Land Transportation, by Carriages, over a good Macadamized road.

It is well known that this line is the shortest and safest, and by far the most comfortable and healthful.

For passage apply only at the office of the agency of the Company, 81 Washington St., (Joy's Building,) Boston.

3m48 F. S. SAXTON, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the North Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that their next Annual Meeting will be holden at the Town Hall in Waterville, on *Tuesday, the thirtieth day of January,* 1855, at ten o'clock A. M., and they are desired to meet accordingly for the following purposes, viz:

To choose officers of the Society for the ensuing year.
To hear the Report of Trustees.
To hear the Report of Treasurer.
To hear Report of Com. on land and fixtures for Show Ground.
To hear Report of Com. on Crops and Manures.
To transact any other business which may properly and legally come before said meeting.

W. DYER, Sec'y.

Waterville, Jan. 1, 1855. 3w2

Toys.

AN excellent variety of TOYS for children, for sale by

51 E. FENNO.

Drawing, Painting, Book-Keeping, and PENMANSHIP!

INSTRUCTION given in the above Branches by the subscriber every week-day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

EVENING CLASSES commence in September and continue until May.

Cards marked, Drawings, Drafts, Copying, &c., executed on reasonable terms, by S. BROWN,

Room in North's Block, entrance south of the Post Office.

J. DINSMORE & SON,

DEALERS IN

Carhart's Patent Melodeons, Piano Fortes, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise of every description.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TO RENT.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS PLEASE CALL AT THE

6w **MUSICAL DEPOT, SKOWHEGAN.** 51

Molasses.

65 HHDS. SWEET CUBA MOLASSES, of extra quality; also, Tierces and Barrel do. for sale by

HEDGE & BARTLETT, So. Market Square.

Augusta, Oct. 9. 40

Cloaks, Talmas, Capes, &c.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received LADIES' CLOTHS, of superb qualities, in all shades, with Rich Trimmings to match, which they will sell very cheap. 6w51

DENTISTRY!

THE undersigned, having opened an office at the corner of Main and Appleton Streets, Waterville, is prepared to execute all orders from those in need of Dental Services.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. G. F. WATERS.

December 1, 1854. 6m50

DR. NICHOLS' COUGH MIXTURE is the Great Remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. And as it contains **no opium,** Calomel, or any Mineral whatever, it may be given with perfect safety, even to the youngest child or the most delicate female, as an over dose will produce no more serious effect than nausea or sickness at the stomach. Price, Single Bottle 25 cents. For sale only by F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta. 3m50

Plaid Cashmeres!!

BEAUTIFUL Styles Plaid Cashmeres, just opened at

1 POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

1855.

ALMANACS for 1855, given away at the Apothecary store, west end Kennebec bridge, by J. S. MANLEY.

Cure for Deafness.

COOPER'S COMPOUND ETHEREAL OIL, celebrated for curing Deafness, Pains and discharges from the ear. Also those unpleasant noises like the falling of water, buzzing of insects, whizzing, &c. Physicians and surgeons, having fully tested this oil, do not fail to recommend its use.

J. S. MANLEY.

1 West end Kennebec Bridge.

BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1855, for sale by

1 EDWARD FENNO.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE, for January, 1855, for sale by

1 EDWARD FENNO.

Ik Marvel.

FUDGE DOINGS, by Ik Marvel, for sale by

1 EDWARD FENNO.

The Muse.

FRENCH FAREWELL TO ALMA.

"At daybreak, on the morning when we marched from Alma, the French sent up all the drummers and fifers in their army to the summit of the highest peak around, and there they executed a wild flourish, which was answered by the trumpets in the camp below, and thus they bid farewell to Alma."

The fight was won; no more was heard the rush
  Of legions on the hills of fire and death;
But when the sky was fleck'd with morning's blush
  Arose the trumpet, drum, and fife's wild breath.

I.

Mourn low with the muffled drum,
  Weep long with the wailing fife,
For the brave men cold and dumb
  Who have perished in the strife.
With a soldier's sigh and a throbbing swell
Give them a solemn and last farewell;
And the answering trumpets' tones shall tell
To our hero-dead we say farewell!

II.

But strike on the rattling drum,
  Ring shrill the piercing fife,
Let the foemen know we come,
  For enough are left in life.
With a threatening crash, wild, deep, and shrill,
Tell him we hide not on Alma's hill;
And the answering trumpets' blast shall tell
We will conquer on other hills as well!

It ceased—that wildly proud and martial strain—
  But on the winds it wandered far away,
And swept by stately cities of the main
  And scared the eagles on the wing that day.

From Putnam's Magazine.

THE SEA.

Ebb and flow! Ebb and flow!
By basalt crags, through caverns low,
Through rifted rocks, o'er pebbly strand,
On windy beaches of naked sand!

To and fro! To and fro!
Chanting ever, and chanting slow,
The harp is swept with liquid hands,
And thy music is breathing of distant lands!

Sweet and low! Sweet and low!
Those golden echoes, I surely know
Thy lips are rich with the lazy south,
And the tuneful icebergs have touched thy mouth!

Come and go! Come and go!
The sun may shine, the winds may blow,
But thou wilt ever sing, O, Sea!
And I never, ah! never will sing like thee!

The Story-Teller.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

The Career of a
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

The career of the line-of-battle ship, from the cradle to the grave, is in itself an epic. The lifetime of a poet of the highest order might be not unworthily spent upon the theme. One modern poet—the author of *Ye Mariners of England*—has told us in prose what he thought and felt when he witnessed the launch of a ship-of-the-line. Shall we repeat his words, by way of setting *our* liner fairly afloat? "When the vast bulwark," says Campbell, "sprang from her cradle, the calm water on which she swung majestically round, gave the imagination a contrast of the stormy element on which she was soon to ride. All the days of battle and the nights of danger which she had to encounter, all the ends of the earth which she had to visit, and all that she had to do and to suffer for her country, rose in awful presentment before the mind; and when the heart gave her a benediction, it was like one pronounced on a living being." We are confident that it was *our* liner Campbell saw launched. He does not tell us the year, but it was about halt a century ago; and he omits to mention the name tremulously uttered by the fair young lady of high degree, when, shivering a crystal bottle of wine against the stern, she christened the Tremendous! Ours be the task to trace the subsequent career of that noble vessel: Campbell's words will serve for an admirable text.

Not an hour was lost in expediting the fitting out of our liner, for war was raging, and every wooden wall Old England could build and man was needed to defend her against a world in arms. So the Tremendous was immediately towed alongside a sheer-hulk, to receive her masts; and for many weeks subsequently swarms of dockyard riggers and seamen, caulkers, shipwrights, joiners, painters, and other artisans, were working double tides, getting the ship ready for sea. Meanwhile, she had been commissioned—Captain Thomas Broadside, a veteran of the sturdy old Benbow school, honored with her first command. Captain Broadside was a stern utilitarian, and never did ship leave port more thoroughly equipped on this principle. Nothing was neglected so far as the sailing and fighting qualities of the ship were concerned; but the internal arrangements, as regarded the accommodations of the captain and officers, seemed much on a par with those of a Newcastle collier. Broadside even compelled his midshipmen to swing their hammocks on the cabal tier, while a couple of miserable ship-boys were all he allowed to act as servants to the midshipmen generally; and the junior young gentlemen themselves were, consequently, compelled by the oldsters to perform numerous menial duties, the very mention of which would have terribly shocked their sensitive lady mammas. The crew of the Tremendous being completed by drafts from the vessels on the home station, aided by a vigorous impressment, she was ready for sea in time to make one of the fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, and in the attack on Copenhagen, which quickly followed, she bore a distinguished part, Captain Broadside managed to push her into the very thickest of the fire; and his satisfaction is understood to have been considerable when he learned after the action, that his ship was more cut up, and had lost more officers and men, than any other two put together. He had no idea of what he called dandy doings; and the maxim he invariably preached and practised, was to scorn all long bowls, and come to close quarters—if muzzle to muzzle, all the better.

After refitting, the Tremendous was stationed as a blockader on the French coast; and to the intense disgust of her belligerent captain she remained on this unpleasant service until the Peace of Amiens, when she returned to Portsmouth, and her crew was reduced to the peace establishment. A breathing pause of a few months, and war was again proclaimed, to the unbounded delight of Capt. Broadside, who had spent so many years in active war-service, that he was a most unhappy man in the piping times of peace. The first duty on which he was ordered, was, however, one that he detested almost as much as blockading. He was ordered to hoist a commodore's pennant in the Tremendous, and sail, with a couple of frigates, as convoy to a fleet of West Indiamen laying in the Downs—a harrassing and thankless duty, full of heavy responsibility, and usually barred of anything in the shape of glory or of prize money. Awfully did he grumble, but of course, it was necessary to obey. It was whispered at the time that he owed his selection for this service to the circumstance, that, a few months previously, he had received as a midshipman, a young nobleman, who, not unnaturally, was so disgusted with the rude style of living in the midshipman's mess, and by being repeatedly mast-headed, and coarsely reprimanded by both the captain and first-lieutenant, that he bitterly complained to his uncle, a Lord of the Admiralty, who removed him to another ship, and avenged the insult to his kinsman by getting the Tremendous packed off on a service her captain was known to abhor. "Never mind," growled the surly old sea-king, who, by the way, had risen by dint of sheer merit, as was not very unusual in those stirring times, from the position of a poor friendless ship-boy to the rank of post-captain; "I didn't creep in at the cabin-winders with kid gloves on; I came in at the hawseholes, and worked my way aft, I did; and when there's a man's work to be done, they'll then remember old Tom Broadside of Camperdown, the Nile, and Copenhagen!" Thus did the "rum old commodore" express himself openly on his own quarterdeck, and as he had managed to officer his ship with men much of his own stamp, he met with the sort of rough sympathy dear to his brave and honest heart. "Fighting Old Tom," as he was familiarly called, was well known in the navy; and perhaps it would not be much to the detriment of the service if a few of the Benbow school were yet afloat, for in spite of their coarseness and sturdy prejudices, they possessed many admirable qualities.

On the passage out, Commodore Broadside, in his capacity as chief shepheard to a flock of sheep, certainly did his best to protect them from ravening wolves, in the shape of French privateers; but ere they reached the tropics, about half-a-dozen slow sailers had been snapped up during dark nights and squally weather. The old commodore was not to blame; but these disasters made him indeed a man of wrath. In vain did he cause his frigates to act the part of shepherd-dogs, by keeping the unruly flock together—the sheep would straggle, in spite of orders and signals; so the old commodore when becalmed one day, ordered by signals all the masters of the merchantmen aboard the Tremendous, and after soundly rating them, en masse, for their stupidity and disobedience, solemnly assured them, that the very first that hereafter might neglect his signals or stray away, he should board, and cause her master to be handsomely keel-hauled. He was known to be a shepherd who did not bear his crook in vain, and the menace was efficacious. Having seen his convoy to its destination, he left the frigates on the West India station, and sailed safely back to the Downs, whence he was immediately despatched to join Nelson's fleet in the blockade of Toulon. The French fleet however, escaped out of that port, and Nelson vainly pursued it to the West Indies.

But the time approached for the Tremendous to be employed in a way congenial to her captain. She was sent to join the Cadiz fleet, of which Nelson speedily assumed the command; and on the 21st October, 1805, not a man in the fleet hailed the signal—*England expects every man to do his duty!* with more unbounded gratification than Fighting Old Tom, who forthwith nailed his colors to the mast. His ship was one of Collingwood's column, and received several passing broadsides from divers of the enemy's vessels ere the old captain would permit a gun to be fired in return; for he was stubbornly bent on getting his ship into what he, with grim facetiousness, termed a comfortable berth, before opening fire. He considered this desirable object properly attained only when a huge Spanish three-decker was within pistol shot on the starboard, and a French seventy-four about the same distance on the larboard, and then Fighting Old Tom was in his glory. In a few minutes, the fore and mizzen top-masts of the Tremendous were shot away; but Broadside roared to his crew to aim low, and hull the foes. He himself was soon "hulled" by a musket ball; but he threatened to knock an officer down for presuming to suggest to him the propriety of going below to have the wound examined. A few minutes more, and her rudder being disabled, the Tremendous drifted muzzle to muzzle alongside the Spaniard, and poor Broadside's leg was shot clean off below the knee by a chance ball. He fell, exclaiming that he would fight it out with his stumps, like sturdy old Benbow; but became insensible through loss of blood, and was carried to the cockpit. The Tremendous would soon have been a floating shambles, had not an English ship come up to relieve her of her chief antagonist; but as it was, she was subsequently navigated back to England a shattered hulk, like her gallant old commander. Both, however, survived the terrible day; and when Broadside was rigged with a wooden leg, he declared himself fit for the service again. For some reason, the Admiralty thought otherwise; and as he pressed his claims to be employed somewhat too roughly, he received an official rebuff; which so enraged him, that he vowed never to seek or accept a commission again—and he kept his word, for he never more went to sea.

After being temporarily patched up, the Tremendous was unrigged, and moored in inglorious idleness. She had been so terribly shattered, that it was seriously doubted whether she could ever be sent on active service again, and it was proposed to convert her into a prison ship, or at best into a guardo; but, after repeated surveys, she was finally docked, and thoroughly repaired at immense cost. Still she remained quietly at home until 1812, when she was despatched to the Mediterranean and there remained six years. She returned in fine condition, commanded by a lord, who, singularly enough was the identical individual who, some eighteen years before, had quitted her in disgust at his treatment as a midshipman. Old Broadside, yet alive and hearty, although seventy-five years of age, heard of this, and before the ship was paid off, actually travelled a hundred miles to visit her, from curiosity, to see what condition she was in. Her former midshipman received him very cordially, invited him to dine, and personally showed him over his old ship. The venerable commodore came on board prepared to sneer and find fault; but as regarded the general appearance of both ship and crew, he growlingly admitted that it was tolerable, but of course not equal to what it had been in *his* time. When, however, he stumped into the grand cabin, and thence to the ward-room, and was shown the officers' private cabins, he expressed his amazement and disgust in emphatic terms. "Gingerbread work and frippery's bad enough," said he; "but cushioned chairs, and sofas, and looking-glasses, and picters, and wine-coolers, and book-cases, and a forty-pianner! The service is a going to the ———!"

His lordship good-humoredly laughed, and proposed to send a mate with him to show him the midshipman's mess-room. He assented, determined to know the worst and latest of the detested innovations; but when he learned that the youngsters dined at five o'clock in the harbor, and had each a marine as a private valet, and three or four stout boys for stewards to the mess, and with his own astounded eyes beheld their table set out with silver forks and napkins, and crystal decanters of sherry—a glass of which was pertly offered him by a young hero of twelve or thirteen summers—his indignation almost choked him. Poor old commodore!

Paid off and dismantled, the Tremendous again had a couple of years' quiet repose, and then was recommissioned, and kept on the home station. We believe she was one of the noble liners alluded to in the celebrated speech delivered by George Canning at Plymouth in 1823; the following splendid passage from which we must not omit in its place: "Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters your town, is a proof they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted out for action. You will know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness, how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion; how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage; how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and bravery, collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such is one of these magnificent machines when springing from inaction into a display of its might—such is England herself; while apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to put forth on an adequate occasion."

Four years later, and the Tremendous fought her last battle at Navarino; but her captain on that occasion was not a fire-eater like Broadside, and therefore the veteran liner got no more than her share of hard blows, though quite as many as she could bear in her old age. Once more had she to be docked, to repair damages caused by an action; and next, after a brief cruse on the North American station, and subsequently passing a few months off the Tagus, was sent on her last foreign service to the East Indies, where for eight years she remained, bearing the flag successively, of three distinguished admirals, and experienced many and varied dangers. Finally, she returned to England, was paid off, surveyed, and decisively pronounced so weak and worn out, that even after being repaired she could never be properly sea-worthy again. And so she was fitted up and stationed as a guardo at Sheerness; and after performing this service for years, her officers and crew complained so bitterly of her crazy condition, that the poor, old worn-out warrior was towed up the river to Woolwich, and dismantled alike of rigging, mast and armament. Forty years before, she had first floated on the very spot, amid the huzzas of thousands of admiring spectators—now she was jeered at, poor, toothless old lion! by rude and ignorant bargemen, as their dingy craft lumbered past her warped and battered side, in which scores of grapeshot were still deeply imbedded, to say nothing of 24 pound balls buried in many of her upper ribs. Almost every vicissitude, every adventure, every service that a ship *can* undergo, *she* had undergone: and yet 'to this favor was she come at last!' But the long roll of her service was not even yet closed; for she was caulked and botched, and fitted up to receive a couple of hundred convicts and their guard! Surely this was a degrading service, that might have been spared the glorious old fighting ship; but, alas! to what base uses both gallant ships and gallant men are destined when their latter days overtake them!

A few miserable years, during which her poor old bones cracked and groaned as though in conscious tribulation and despair, and then "that rotten hulk, the Tremendous," as she was contemptuously designated, was finally released from her dishonored life-in-death. The convicts, one and all, declared that they could no longer put up with a hulk through the gaping seams of which the winter's wind whistled shrilly, and which employed half of them to keep her afloat by pumping day and night; and the very rats deserted her at ebb of tide one moonlight evening in a compact phalanx, headed by a venerable white-headed aristocratic rat, that had squeaked behind the ceiling of the captain's cabin when five thousand cannon were roaring together at the battle of Trafalgar. The edict for her doom then went forth. On a windy March day in 1853, she was towed to Deptford Creek, where the tide left her high and almost dry, and the two hundred who lately tenanted her, sorely against their will, in one busy week ruthlessly tore her to pieces, at the risk of being half-suffocated by the clouds of dust that spurted from her dry-rotted beams and upper-works. Nothing now remains to tell that the Tremendous ever existed, except the imperishable record of her services written in the history of her country, and her keel and a few of her lower futtocks yet imbedded in the mud of Deptford creek, where at neap-tides, they mournfully hold up their blackened stumps, as though mutely bearing testimony to the saddening truth, that everything in this world changeth and passeth away!

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

A New York correspondent of the Detroit Inquirer, relates the following anecdote, concerning Daniel Webster, which we do not recollect ever having seen before. It illustrates the almost idolatrous devotion with which the great statesman was regarded by many of the people of Massachusetts. Mr. W. bought a portion of his Marshfield estate from a Mr. Thomas, a plain farmer and fisherman, but shrewd and well informed. They became afterwards very intimate, and Thomas subscribed for the Intelligencer to read the speeches of his friend. One day along came Col. Hayne's speech on Foot's resolution. Thomas read it by his fireside, one winter's afternoon; when he got through, he folded the paper up, and said, "Boys, pull off my boots; I am going to bed; Daniel has been used up; he will die; he will never come home; and I had about as lief die as not; pull off my boots." The old man was as good as his word—he kept his chamber for days in the deepest dejection for his ideal man—his human idol was, as he supposed, prostrated forever. Days passed on, when one day the Intelligencer arrived, bringing Webster's reply; the oldest boy, then a young man of twenty, now himself grey-headed, read the speech in reply before taking it to his father, after which he carried it up stairs. "Take it away," said the old man, "I can't read it, and I won't; take it away!" The boy placed the paper on the table and left, the old man crawled toward it after a time, and left it not out of his hands till the last word was read, when a loud call was heard for his boots; he left the house, and returned not, till every fireside within a circuit of two miles had echoed to the burning, deathless sentences of "Webster's Great Speech!"

[Chicago Tribune.

The greatest parsimony in the matter of names occurred a few years ago in a country village of our acquaintance. A woman quite noted for *skrimping* her husband as well as her children, having given birth to a child some two or three months before, was called on by a neighbor one winter day, and the conversation between the two women naturally enough turned upon domestic matters. Among other things the name of the infant was asked. The mother at once replied,—"Oh, la! Mrs. C., we haven't given it any name yet. I kind o' thought I would wait and see if it *would winter through*."

[Rockland Gazette.

"Tommy, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?" "Forty-six, sir." "Why, Tommy, how do you make that out?" "The other six are Lent." "Mother, put this boy to bed; he is getting too for'ad."

OUR CARRIER BOY'S
NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.
JANUARY 1, 1855.

Good morning, friends, and patrons all,
  Good morning, everybody
Throughout the goodly State of Maine,
  From Kittery to Quoddy.

Old Time hath run another year
  Quite down oblivion's tide,
And Winter—cold, and bleak, and sear,
  Is felt on every side.

And thro' the cold and blocking snow,
  With mirth and cheerful song,
The CARRIER BOY is wending slow
  His joyous way along.

And ever and anon he meets
  Kind friends to cheer him on—
At every house, in all the streets,
  And 'mong the busy throng.

And so throughout the year has been
Each fleeting week's unvarying scene,
  As thus he passed around,
With news from India's fervid climes—
From California's golden mines,
  And far off Nootka's Sound.

From Europe, where, with horrid din,
War's hellish crest and hand is seen,
  'Tween Russ and Turkoman;
And France and England—strange to say—
Unite as one in bloody fray,
  For Mosque and Mussulman.

From the far distant Japan isles,
Where constant bloom and verdure smiles,
  From Afric's sultry shore—
Australia's wild and curious land,
From Norway's cold and rocky strand,
  And stormy Labrador.

From every land in all the earth,
And every sea where ships go forth—
  From cities far and near,
We gather in the latest news,
Then scatter it abroad for use,
  'Mong those who wish to hear.

Nor is this all. From every art
That useful knowledge can impart,
  We glean full many a page;
From every science, too, which man
Has hitherto been led to scan,
  And his best powers engage,

That he might often thus obtain
What to his reason would explain
  Some secret, hidden cause.
And thus, with clear, unclouded light,
His cautious mind and thoughts invite
  To search Dame Nature's laws.

The farmer's cause we chiefly aim
To plead, and for his calling claim
  The people's best respect;
For every State's prosperity
Requires that all its yeomanry
  They carefully protect.

And hence our columns crowded are,
With doings of each cattle fair—
With pedigree of ox and cow,
Certificates of some new plow;
How this man's horse obtained the prize,
What was his form and what his size;
And many a statement, too, you ken,
'Bout Suffolk pig and Shanghai hen,
And all such stock as farmers keep,
From bellowing bull to bleating sheep;
Of butter, cheese—of needle work,
The cheapest mode of fattening pork,
And also how you may be sure,
When stock is sick, to *kill* or *cure*.

All this, and more than we can name
You from us every week obtain;
But time would fail us if we tried
To tell one half we have supplied,
And to our patrons gaily borne,
From week to week, since New Year's morn.
So here we stop, with hearty prayer,
That constant, thro' the coming year,
God's choicest blessings all may share.

A DEAD CHILD.

The first born! Oh, other tiny feet may trip lightly at the hearthstone; other rosy faces may greet us round the board, with tender love we sooth their childish pains and share their childish sports; but "Benjamin is not," is written in the secret chamber of many a bereaved mother's heart, where never more the echo of a childish voice may ring out such liquid music as death hath hushed.

Spring had garlanded the earth with flowers, and Autumn had withered them with his frosty breath. Many a Summer's sun, and many a Winter's snow, had rested on Daisy's grave, since the date of our last chapter.

At the window of a large hotel in one of those seaport towns, the resort alike of the invalid and pleasure seeker, sat Ruth; the fresh sea-breeze lifting her hair from temples thinner and paler than of yore, but stamped with a holier beauty. From the window might be seen the blue waters of the bay leaping to the bright sunlight; while many a vessel outward and inward bound, spread its sails, like some joyous white-winged sea bird. But Ruth was not thinking of the sapphire sky, though it were passing fair; nor of the blue sea, decked with its snowy sails; for in her lap lay a little half-worn shoe, with the impress of a tiny foot, upon which her tears were falling fast.

A little half worn shoe! And yet no magician could conjure up such blissful visions; no artist could trace such vivid pictures; no harp of the sweetest sounds could so fill the ear with music.

Eight years since the little Daisy withered! And yet, to the mother's eye, she still blossomed fair as Paradise. The soft, golden hair still waved over the blue-veined temples; the sweet, earnest eyes still beamed with their loving light; the little fragile hand was still out-stretched for maternal guidance, and in the wood and by the stream they still lingered. Still the little hymn was chanted at dawn, the little prayer lisped at dew-fall; still, that gentle breathing mingled with the happy mother's star-lit dreams.

A little, bright-eyed creature crept to Ruth's side, and lifting a long, wavy, golden ringlet from a box on the table near her; laid it beside her own brown curls.

"Daisy's in heaven," said little Katy, musingly. "Why do you cry mamma? Don't you like to have God keep her for you?"

A tear was the only answer.

"I should like to die, and have you love *my* curls as you do Daisy's, mother."

Ruth started, and looked at the child; the rosy flush had faded away from little Katy's cheek, and a tear stole slowly from beneath her long lashes.

Taking her upon her lap, she severed one tress of her brown hair, and laid it beside little Daisy's golden ringlet.

A bright, glad smile lit up little Katy's face and she was just throwing her arms about her mother's neck, to express her thanks, when, stopping suddenly, she drew from her dimpled foot one little shoe, and laid it in her mother's palm.

Mid smiles and tears Ruth complied with the mute request; and the little sister's shoes lay with the twin ringlets, lovingly side by side.

Blessed childhood! the pupil and yet the teacher; half infant, half sage, and whole angel! what a desert were earth without thee!

[Fanny Fern's Ruth Hall.

Sabbath Reading.

THE ENDING AND BEGINNING YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
  The flying clouds, the frosty light;
  The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
  Ring happy bells, across the snow;
  The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief, that saps the mind,
  For those that here we see no more;
  Ring out the feuds of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
  And ancient forms of party strife;
  Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
  The faithless coldness, of the times;
  Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
  The civic slander and the spite;
  Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
  Ring out the narrow lust of gold;
  Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
  The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
  Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.

Abdallah sat at his morning meal, when there alighted on the rim of his goblet a little fly. It sipped an atom of syrup, and was gone. But it came next morning, and the next, and the next again, till at last the scholar noticed it. Not quite a common fly, it seemed to know that it was beautiful, and it soon grew very bold. And lo! a great wonder: it became daily larger, and yet larger, till there could be discerned in the size as of a locust, the appearance as of a man. From an hand-breadth it reached the stature of a cubit; and stil, so winning were its ways, that it found more and more favor with this son of infatuation. It frisked liked a satyr, and it sang like a peri, and like a moth of the evening it danced on the ceiling, and, like a king's gift, whithersoever it turned it prospered. The eyes of the simple one were blinded, so that he could not in all this perceive the subtlety of an evil gin. Therefore, the lying spirit waxed bolder and yet bolder, and whatsoever his soul desired of dainty meats he freely took; and when the scholar waxed wroth, and said, "This is my daily portion from the table of the mufti: there is not enough for thee and me," the dog-faced deceiver played some pleasant trick, and caused the silly one to smile. Until, in process of time, the scholar perceived that, as his guest grew stronger and stronger, he himself waxed weaker and weaker.

Now, also, there arose frequent strife betwixt the demon and his dupe, and at last the youth smote the fiend so sore that he departed for a season. And when he was gone, Abdallah rejoiced and said, 'I have triumphed over mine enemy; and whatsoever time it pleaseth me, I shall smite him so that he die. Is he not altogether in mine own power?' But after not many days the gin came back again, and this time he was arrayed in goodly garments, and he brought a present in his hand; and he spake of the days of their first friendship, and he looked so mild and feeble, that his smooth words wrought upon this dove without a heart, and saying, "Is he not a little one?" he received him again into his chamber.

On the morrow, when Abdallah came not into the assembly of studious youth, the mufti said, "Wherefore tarriest the son of Abdul?" Perchance he sleepeth." Therefore, they repaired even to the chamber, but to their knocking he made no answer. Wherefore the mufti opened the door, and lo! there lay on the divan the dead body of his disciple. His visage was black and swollen, and on his throat was the pressure of a finger broader than the palm of a mighty man. All the stuff, the gold, and the changes of raiment, belonging to the hapless one, were gone, and in the soft earth of the garden were seen the footsteps of a giant. The mufti measured one of the prints, and behold! it was six cubits long.

Reader, canst thou expound the riddle? Is it the Bottle or the Betting-book? Is it the Billiard-table or the Theatre? Is it smoking? Is it laziness? Is it novel-reading? But know that an evil habit is an elf constantly expanding. It may come in at the key-hole, but it will soon grow too big for the house. Know, also, that no evil habit can take the life of your soul, unless you yourself nourish it and cherish it, and by feeding it with your vitality give it a strength greater than your own. [Arthur's Magazine.

RANDOM GEMS.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.

Those are the hardest misfortunes which we allow to take us by surprise.

Imprint the beauties of authors upon your imagination and their morals upon your heart.

Slanderers are like flies; they leap all over a man's good parts, to light upon his sores.

Adversity overcome, is the brightest glory; and willingly undone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trials of valiant spirits.

The greater part of men have no opinion, still fewer an opinion of their own, well reflected and founded upon reason.

He is rich who receives more than he spends; he, on the contrary, is poor, who spends more than he receives.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men who can't be buried.

When a noble life has prepared old age, it is not the decline that it recalls, but first the days of immortality.

Man ought always to have something which he prefers to life, otherwise life itself will appear to him tiresome and void.

If you want to learn the value of a dollar go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier.

No legislation aimed at the vices of the poor, while sparing those of the rich, can ever be upheld in this country.

Calumny, though raised upon nothing, is too swift to be overtaken, and too volatile to be impeded.

The three foundations of genius are—the gift of God, human exertion, and events of life. The three things that ennoble genius—vigor, discretion, and knowledge.

Moss will grow upon grave stones, the ivy will cling to the mouldering pile; the mistletoe springs from the dying branch; and, God be praised, something green, something fair to the sight, and grateful to the heart, will yet twine around and grow out of the seams and cracks of the desolate temple of the human heart.

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY RUSSELL EATON.

Office over Granite Bank, Water St.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, EDITOR.

Terms.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum, if paid *in advance*; two dollars if paid within the year; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed beyond the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per square of *fifteen lines*, for three insertions, and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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